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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 154 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Vagaries Of Sultanpur Municipality

National Flag Pulled Down

SATYAGRAHA NOT YET, CAUTIONS JAWAHAR

"Join Congress & Hoist Tricolour On Every House"

ALLAHABAD, June 28

President Jawaharlal Nehru visited Sultanpur in Oudh yesterday and addressed a public meeting there.

A series of public meetings have been held in Sultanpur, during the past few weeks, chiefly on account of the action taken by the new Chairman of the Municipality, in preventing public meetings in the usual open space adjoining the Municipal offices.

This land had for years been used for such meetings without any permission and the National Flag had been hoisted there. The new Chairman has issued a notice that no meetings should be held without his special permission.

Tricolour Pulled Down

This innovation was resented and in March last a memorial meeting was convened in honour of the late Mrs. Kamala Nehru. This resulted in the prosecution and conviction of the speakers. Since then several other persons have been convicted for disobedience of the Chairman's order. The National Flag which had long been there, was also pulled down and the structure demolished. Several meetings to protest against this have been recently held and addressed by Mr. Mohanlal Saxena and Babu Purshotamdas Tandon.

SATYAGRAHA NOT YET.

President Jawaharlal in his speech after referring to the principal problems facing the country, especially the Agrarian problem, referred to the attempt on the part of the Chairman of the Municipality, to curb the right of assemblage. They were sufficiently accustomed to deprivation of civil liberties by the Executive Government. That was bad enough and they proposed to meet this growing peril and to resist it.

But it was far worse for the Municipal authorities to indulge in this game and not only to put obstructions in the way of public meetings but to dishonour their National Flag. This could not be tolerated and he hoped that citizens of Sultanpur would not tolerate it.

He advised them for the present not to indulge in Satyagraha for the purpose. They had bigger issues to face and must prepare for them.

NO SUBMISSION.

But this did not mean a submission to the vagaries of the municipal authorities. They must carry on an intensive agitation to make it clear that the present municipal authorities would have to get out if they persisted in their methods. They should also display the National Flag on their houses and join the Congress in large numbers.

President Jawaharlal returned the same evening to Allahabad. He has left for Wardha this morning.

Mr. Javaprakash Narain also accompanied the President.—United Press.

THE TEST MATCHES

Viceroy's Good Wishes To India Team

SIMLA, June 28.

The Viceroy has sent the following telegram to the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram "I wish you and the Indian team all good luck in the series of Test matches starting to-day.—Linlithgow."—A. P.

Bright Prospects For Congress Candidates

(From Our Correspondent).

AGRA, (By Mail).

With the approach of the autumn speculations about the Reformed Assembly elections are becoming keen. Agra City will elect one Hindu, one Harijan and one Muslim candidate and two Hindus, one Harijan and Muslim are to be elected from the rural area. Congress will, it is reported, contest every seat and it will be opposed by the National Agriculturist Party or the Raja-Upadhyay Party. The Congress is not slow and at its last session at Shamsabad the District Political Conference has appointed a sub-committee to tour the district. The success of the Conference is an indication that the Congress is still the strongest and the most loved institution and Congress candidates are certain of sweeping the polls as was done at the last Assembly elections.

BOMBAY LEADERS FOR WARDHA

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai arrived in Bombay this morning from Karachi, and is leaving for Wardha by the Nagpur mail at 5-50 this evening, to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee to be held to-morrow.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, leaves for Wardha on June 30, to attend the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Committee.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel left for Wardha on Saturday night, by the Calcutta mail.

ORISSA BOUNDARY REVISION

CUTTACK, (By Mail)

The Associated Press understands that the Orissa Government have under consideration the question of revising the boundary line between Koraput and Ganjam district and replacing Parlakimedi in Ganjam. It is expected that an early decision will be taken.

Parlakimedi was in Ganjam district before the formation of the Orissa Province, but with the rearrangement of districts consequent upon the formation of the province, Parlakimedi was taken to Koraput district. This led to a widespread agitation throughout the province and a resolution was also passed in the last Utkal Union Conference protesting against such a redistribution.—A.P.

ABNORMAL RAIN THIS YEAR

Continuous Showers At Night And Chill Breeze During Day

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The abnormal rainfall and squally weather which Bombay has been experiencing during the last few days, is stated to be a result of a depression which has formed in the west of the Central Provinces, and is joined by another deprssion which has orig nally formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal and which has moved over Orissa.

The present conditions may continue for a day or two more in view of the Depression, which it is stated, is slowly moving in a northwesterly direction.

Since the beginning of the month Colaba Observatory recorded a rainfall of 27.55 inches of rain, which is 10.68 inches above normal.

Throughout last night and this morning, rainfall continued unabated accompanied by a chill breeze.

DROP IN TEMPERATURE

There was a general fall in temperature during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day both the maximum and minimum temperatures being nearly 7 degrees below normal. The maximum temperature was 78.8 degrees. 7.4 degrees below normal. The minimum was 70.1 degrees, 7 degrees below normal.

Rainfall during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day was 2.49 inches at Colaba, 2.91 inches at Fort and 2.31 inches at Byculla. Rainfall since 8 a.m. till 12-30 noon was 52 cents recorded at Colaba

Rainfall since the beginning of the month was 27.55 at Colaba, 28.98 inches at Fort and 28.46 inches at Byculla.

MONSOON STRONG IN BOMBAY DECCAN

General Rainfall In U. P. C. P. Konkan And Malabar

POONA June 28.

Yesterday's depression near Chandbali passed inland while another appeared this morning over the West Central Provinces under their combined influence.

The monsoon has been strong from Orissa to the east and north Punjab and in the Bombay Deccan and the Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, Central India the Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, the Bombay Deccan the Konkan, Malabar, Mysore, Local in Upper Burma, Bengal Bihar East United Provinces, Northwest Frontier Provinces West Rajputana, Gujarat, North Hyderabad, a few falls in Assam Kashmir, East Rajputana, South Hyderabad, Southeast Madras, Madras Deccan, and the North Madras coast.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Delhi, nine inches Agra seven inches, Meerut, five inches, Mahableshwar, four inches, Diamond Island, Balasore, Chaibasa, Mussooree Dharampur, Khandala and Malegaon three inches, Dhubri, Nowgong, Pendra, Ludhiana, Dalhusie, Simla, Bombay, Belgaum, two inches.

FORECAST.—Rainfall will decrease in Orissa Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces, continue widespread in Lower Burma, Mysore, Bombay Deccan and the Konkan, West United Provinces East North Punjab increase in Central India, Gujarat, Rajputana, Malabar, extend to Southwest Punjab and the North West Frontier Province. Local falls of rain are also likely to occur in the East United Provinces Bihar and Bengal

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.—Locally heavy rain will continue in the East North, Punjab, the West United Provinces and occur in West Central India, the West Central Provinces and Malabar during the 24 hours.—A. P.

SANCTIONS AGAINST ITALY

Labour Protest Against Govt. Decision Of Abandonment

LONDON June 28

A resolution protesting against the decision of the Government to abandon Sanctions against Italy was carried at a big Labour demonstration at Hyde Park, this afternoon, after speeches by Labour Leaders, including Major Attlee and Mr. Herbert Morrison.—Reuter

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS

Won By Mieuxce

LONGCHAMP, June 28

Grand Prix de Paris Ernest Masurel's MIEUXCE ridden by Rabbe and trained by Cunnington.

Agakhan's SIND (Smirke).

Mistress Ralph Cartwright's ALCALI, (Herve).

Twenty ran: one and a half, one and a half.

Betting: five Franc Stake Mieuxce 17/50 win, ten place, Sind 29/50 place, Alcali place.

There was a demonstration by suffragettes before the race, demanding votes for women but it was cleared off from the track by the police.—Reuter's Special.

Sir Archibald Hunter Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 28.

The death has occurred of General Sir Archibald Hunter.

Sir Archibald Hunter, an ex-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gibraltar, was educated at the Glasgow Academy Sandhurst, and joined Fourth King's Own Royal Lancaster, 1874. He became captain in 1882

He was made Commandant of the Frontier Field Force, and served in the South African Expedition in 1900. Later he commanded Southern Army (Indian) 1907-1909).

New German Law For Protection Of Defences

BERLIN, June 27.

The Cabinet adopted a law for protection of German defences whereunder capital punishment may follow sabotage or supply of faulty material.—Reuter's Special.

RECORD RAINFALL IN DELHI

Twenty Feet Water Over Minto Bridge; Shah Jahan's Wall Gets Cracks

NEW DEHLI, June 28.

After yesterday morning's downpour anoher nine inches rain fell overnight bringing the total to 13.5 inches in 24 hours. It is a record rainfall for a period for Delhi and about sixteen and half inches above normal. Both Delhis have been "flooded" and despite great precautions about 20 feet of water at present stands under Minto Bridge. A number of huts and mud houses collapsed in the night. Residents are passing a miserable time in the open.

At a few points the City wall built by Shah Jahan received cracks. Though some persons, it is reported, were injured no loss of life is yet recorded. More rain is expected.—A. P.

HEAVY RAIN AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, June 27.

More than four inches of rain was registered to-day as a result of which most of the streets in the city were flooded, dislocating traffic for a considerable time.

The level of the Jamna has also risen by one foot since last night.—A. P.

CHAMPION OF DEMOCRACY

Roosevelt's Electioneering Speech On "People's Mandate"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

Addressing the audience of 140,000 at the Franklinfield stadium to-night Mr. Roosevelt accepted his renomination as a Democratic candidate and in a rousing speech declared. "America enjoyed the fullness of life greater than that of most countries but the rush of modern civilisation raised new difficulties and problems which must be solved if they preserve the political and economic freedom for which Washington and Jefferson had fought. From this modern civilisation, economic Royalists have carved new destinies and new Kingdoms have been built upon the concentration of control over material things. A small group concentrated in their own hands almost a complete control over other people's property, money, labour and lives. The collapse of 1929 showed up despotism for what it was. The election of 1932 was people's mandate to end it. Economic Royalists complain that they sought to overthrow institutions of America but they are really complaining that we are seeking to take away their power. In other lands some people seemed grown too weary to carry on fight and have sold their heritage and freedom for the illusion of living."

They have begun to know that America is waging a great war not only against want destitution and economic demoralisation but also for the survival of democracy."

Democratic Candidatures

EARLIER.

The democratic convention which has already nominated Mr. Roosevelt as a party candidate for the presidency renominated Mr. Garner for the vice-Presidency.

This is the first time in American history that both the candidates of a political party have been nominated formally and notified within 24 hours.—Reuter.

AMERICAN BIG BUSINESS MOVE

LONDON, June 27.

The Standard Oil Company of California and the Texas Corporation reached an agreement through which the production of crude oil of the former, east of the Suez and the petroleum products from the refinery which is being constructed at Bahrein will be marketed through foreign distributing facilities of the Texas Corporation and its subsidiaries.

The capacity of the refinery at Bahrein which is nearing completion will be expanded and additional marketing facilities will be erected where necessary

A new corporation entitled the California Tex-Oil Company has been organised here.—Reuter.

CAPTAIN AND HIS BROTHER ARRESTED

GEORGE TOWN, June 27.

Captain George Orsborne and his brother Jim Orsborne were arrested to-day on a provisional warrant issued under the Fugitive Offenders Act charging them with alleged larceny, against Girl Pat.

Both have been remanded to custody in George Town gaol to await further instructions. They will probably be taken to England.—Reuter.

ITALIAN GRANT TO E. AFRICA

ROME, June 27.

Twenty-six million sterling for extraordinary requirements in East Africa has been authorised by a Royal decree. The additional expenditure will be charged to 1936-37 budget.—Reuter's Special.

"Full Ranks All Over Empire"

Chetwode On Way To Assure World Peace

DOWN WITH LEAGUES, PROTOCOLS AGREEMENTS AND SUCH NONSENSE, HE PLEADS!

LONDON, June 28.

"Full ranks all over the Empire are the greatest insurance for the peace of the world, better than all Leagues, speeches, protocols regional agreements and all the rest of the nonsense we have heard so much about, lately", declared Sir Philip Chetwode, in an address at a review of the United Services Corps, London.—Reuter Special.

SECRET SINO-GERMAN AGREEMENT?

China To Be Supplied With Arms, In Return For Tungsten And Oils?

LONDON, June 28

Sensation has been created at Tokio by the reports of a secret Sino-German Agreement said to be signed at Berlin in May, involving six million sterling by which, it is alleged, Germany has undertaken to supply China with arms in return for Tungsten and vegetable oils.—Reuter.

GERMAN GENERAL NEGOTIATING DEAL

Berlin Olympians Deny Knowledge Of Agreement

German General Von Reichenau, now in Shanghai, is said to be negotiating details.

The Chinese Government circles declare General Von Reichenau's visit is purely formal, but well-informed circles in Shanghai declared that an agreement exists, by which unspecified German manufactures will be excanged for Chinese raw-materials. Propaganda Ministry in Berlin, however, denies any knowledge of the reported agreement.—Reuter's Special.

Orissa X'ians To Confer

CUTTACK (By Mail)

At a meeting of the leaders of the Christian community at Cuttack, it has been decided to start an association called the Orissa Christian Association in order to promote and further the religious social and political interests of the Christians of Orissa. It has also been decided to hold the first general conference during the ensuing Puja holidays.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

NEW INDO-JAP. TRADE AGREEMENT.

TOKIO, June 28.

The Japanese Consul-General in Calcutta has reported to the foreign office that the Government of India has notified him that they are ready to open preliminary negotiations for a new Indo-Japanese Trade agreement.

The Japanese Consul in Bombay reports that raw cotton producers in Karachi desire the conclusion of a new Agreement. It is pointed out that Japan buys 1,600,000 out of five million bales grown annually in India.—Reuter.

MORE TROOPS IN JERUSALEM.

CAIRO, June 28.

The eighth Hussars arrived in Jerusalem from Egypt.—Reuter's Special.

SAVIOURS OF HINDUISM

Shankaracharya On Harijans' Right To Equality

POONA, June 28.

Harijans will go down in history as the saviours of Hinduism as the tenth Avatar "Vishnu" will be born in the untouchable family, was the statement made in an address presented to Sankaracharya by Matang, Harijan sub-caste, to-day when he visited the Harijan quarters of the City. The address added that the Matangs were anxious to remain within the Hindu fold but they must secure a rightful and equal place.

Advsing them not to leave Hinduism Shankaracharya exhorted them to stand on their own legs and to compel recognition of their worth. He asked them not to use the word "Harijan" as it savoured of religious mendicancy. What untouchables required was aggressiveness and courage—what India sorely needed to-day—a courageous martial spirit to fight and win rather than meekness, mendicancy and submissiveness.—A. P.

R. A. F. MANOEUVRES AT HENDON

LONDON, June 27.

Watched by Air Ministery Lord Swinton, chiefs of army and navy, ambassadors and military and air attaches from almost every country, and 150,000 spectators, the Royal Airforce "went through its paces", at Hendon to-day.

The Air Force squadron performed all manners of thrilling manoeuvres, but the greatest interest was shown in the marvellous machines, with which the air force is being equipped including single-seater fighters and twin-engined bombers, the fastest of their class which science has yet produced.—(Reuter's Special.)

DECATHLON OLYMPIC TRIALS RECORD

(Special Cable)

MILWAUKEE (Wisconsin), June 28.

The world record for the Decathlon Olympic trials has been broken by Glen Morris of Denver, Colorado, who obtained 7,880 points as against German Sieverts 7,824.5 in 1934.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted accomplished girl for educated and refined Muslim having monthly income Rupees 300. Apply Box No. 6444, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted atonce Typist-Clerk, M.Sc., Radio Engineer, B.A., B. T. S. T. C., Teachers, Lady Doctors M.B.B.S., Nurses B.P.N.A. Apply (personally) Royal Service Agency (1930), 14, Hamam Street, Raja Bahadur Mansion, 2nd floor, Fort, (Employment Suppliers). (6456)

Furniture Workshop Foreman accustomed to best-class work required at once. Must be capable of estimating, full sizing working drawings, controlling labour and issuing materials. Only experienced men need apply. Write full details in confidence to Box No. 3443, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Resident Managers on Rs. 75 plus allowance in charge of Show Rooms for Cash and Hire Purchase business. Best prospects. Must invest Rs. 300 against stocks. The Allianz Industrial Corporation, Ltd., Tuticorin. (6443).

Wanted Editors to join as Partners with some investment in publishing English and Vernaculars Journals in Bombay and Mofussils. Apply Box No. 6449, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted qualified, experienced Engineer and Geologist for mining works and testing all sorts of Chemicals, metals, stones, etc. Apply with testimonials stating lowest salary or terms to Box No. 6416, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted qualified, experienced retired Custom Officer for Arabian State near Aden to take charge of Customs of the State. Apply with testimonials stating lowest salary to Box No. 6417, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted qualified, experienced Engineer for Arabian State near Aden for constructing roads in mountains and sandy places and also to do water works pumping and boring, etc. Apply with testimonials stating lowest salary required Box No. 6414, "Bombay Chronicle".

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam. Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of District Managers and Special Managers in the States of Udayapur, Ajmer, Merwar, Patiala, Gwalior, Jhalarpatam, Dholpur, Bhawalpur and Dhairpur on Rs. 110—20—300 p.m. (annual) and Rs. 100—10—200 p.m. (annual) respectively with Establishment and Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials. Chandra Bhan Singh, Esq., M.A., Provincial Manager, B 21-23, Kamacha, BENARES CITY (U.P.) (6369)

12. TO BE LET.

To let in Mahim, well-lighted and airy, four, five and six room-flats in Mahomed Jaffer House at Lady Jamshetji Road. Rents reasonable. Inquire there of Mehtaji. (6423).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Students both Sex, to learn occult studies, Astrology, Spiritualism, Yoga, Vedanta; or languages Hindi, Urdoo, at their residence. Charges moderate. Apply "F" care Post Box 771, Bombay. (6454)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (6371).

Evening Classes for Bombay Matriculates October evening classes to be started by Sirdar High School, 379, Lamington Road. For admissions apply Principal. (3387).

Wanted:—Matriculates for admission into the Overseer Class of the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U.P. Govt. Applications for July Session 1936, are being entertained now. Apply for free Prospectus and admission form to the Principal. (6218).

The Princess Tuition Classes for the Matric Boys and Girls will reopen as usual at the premises of "Princess High School for Girls" on Wednesday, the 1st July 1936. Students are coached up in English, French and Mathematics for the Matric Examination of October 1936 as well as for that of April 1937, by highly experienced Specialists well-known to the student world. Last Matric examination results were 76 p.c. in English, 87 p.c. in Mathematics and 94 p.c. in French. Five Students Obtained Distinctions in French and Mathematics. Students' names are being enrolled everyday between 8-30 and 10 a.m., and 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. Fees very moderate. For further particulars apply to the Principal, at the premises of Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road. (6452)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

18 Monthly 15-1|2-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 250-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (6194)

Loans for Gazetted Officers arranged on easy terms. Communicate with Messrs. J. F. Chawan and Co., 162, Bhawani Pet, Poona City. 6403

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted energetic and experienced Agents for a First Class British Life Office for all important Stations of Gujarat and Kathiawar on splendid terms. Apply Box No. 3438, "Bombay Chronicle".

We have a lucrative side-line for Insurance Agents. Apply personally—Eastern Electric and Engineering Company, 175, Hornby Road, Bombay. (6436).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Books sold at the Current Rate of Exchange. All English Books now sold at As. 11 a shilling. Economy effected 10 per cent. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3339).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Earn in your spare time without much labour from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 a month. Apply immediately, either sex, with As. 8 stamps to cover postage of sample and literature. The Amalgamated Press and Industries, Ltd., The Mall, Lahore. (6424).

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THE DEAF
CAN HEAR with The New Aurion. Bone Conductor & Aural Models to suit all cases. 7 days free trial.
LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MUSAMAT SEWIBAI, daughter of Rawaldas and widow of Kodumal of Shikarpur (Bara Kamagar) District Sukkar, residing at Bombay .....Deceased.
RADHAKISHAN KODUMAL, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, one of the Executors named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed, a merchant, residing at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.
ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SAJBA SHANKAR RANGNEKAR, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 18th day of June in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the First year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.
TAHER ALI,
The 18th day of June, 1936.
Messrs. FERREIRA AND VALLABHDAS, Petitioner's Attorneys.
(3440)

Public Notices.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

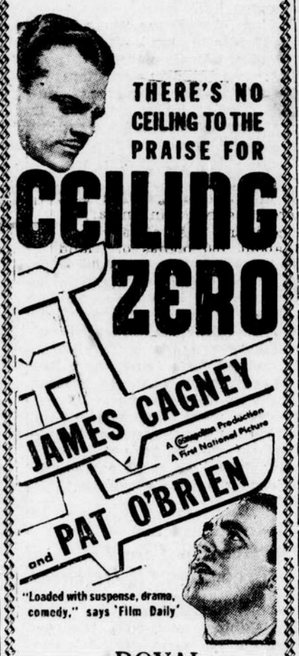
AUCTION NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of Burnt Coal, Cinders and Ashes of this Railway system for one year from 16-7-1936 to 15-7-1937 will be held at the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief's office, Bhavnagar Para on TUESDAY, the 7th July, 1936, at 2 p.m.
Bidders will have to deposit Rs. 300 in cash with the undersigned on that day upto 1 p.m.
V. S. VYAS, Storekeeper, B. S. Railway.
Storekeeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, 20th June, 1936.
(3422)

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE (TO-MORROW) TUESDAY at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, Near Vianelli's Restaurant of complete bungalow furniture, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington portable typewriter, Milner safe, Chesterfield sets, etc. Property of a European Gentleman and others.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A Cagney Production
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"Loaded with suspense, drama, comedy," says 'Film Daily'
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Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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Starring:
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Ashok Kumar
7TH WEEK

Central
Near Albless Baug, Charni Road, Off Queen's Road
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
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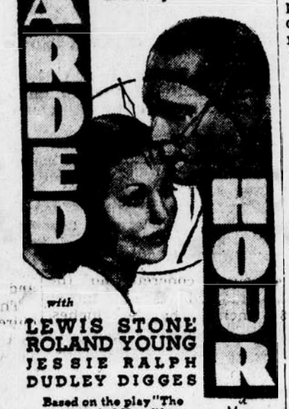
FRANCHOT TONE
THE UNGUARDED HOUR
Great performances in a thrilling story by the beautiful star now welcomed back on the screen . . . and by the dashing hero of "Mutiny on the Bounty!"

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For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

PERFECT ROLL CENTRE AT MATUNGA

Mrs. Munshi Urges Women To Become Voters

With a view to enrol women entitled under the literary test to become voters for the Legislative Assembly a meeting of women residing at Dadar-Matunga, Antop Hill, Wadala and Sion was convened at the Lakhamsi Nappu Hall, Matunga, on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Munsni at the outset explained to the audience the importance of the franchise and the necessity for women to get themselves enrolled. She said that women above 21 years of age who could read and write any language were eligible to vote in the elections to the legislatures. Congressmen had decided to contest the elections. It was their desire to secure as many seats as possible. This they could do only if all prospective voters enrolled themselves and voted at the elections which will be held early next year. If they did not erol themselves now then they would not be able to exercise their franchise for the next five years. Having earned the right they should not now forfeit it by not enrolling themselves.

The Perfect Roll Committee would render every service in their power. Enrolment forms were then distributed among the audience which were duly filled in and the Head Master of the local school who was present certified the voters.

Rejected Forms

The Electoral Roll Officer has rejected a large number of forms submitted by this centre for want of rent receipts or Incometax certificates, particularly those who sought enrolment of their wives on the strength of their qualification under Clause C. All such applicants are therefore requested to call at the Centre immediately for remedying the defects in theih forms.

INDIGENOUS BANKING IN INDIA

Prof. Kale's Lecture At Sydenham College

At the Sydenham College of Commerce on Friday Prof. V. G. Kale delivered a lecture on the system of banking in the Deccan in the 18th century. He described how efficiently the bankers of the day satisfied the credit needs of the public and the government, and how their transactions and accounts were systematically carried on and maintained. Except for bank notes and gilt-edged securities the money market of the Deccan was as well organised as it is at the present movement. He illustrated his thesis by reading extracts from a day book and balance sheet of a Poona banker of 175 yeasrs ago. He exhorted the students to pursue this subject as a piece of research. Prof. Kale pointed out instances of Hundis of bankers and merchants in Gujarat and Karnatak having been dealt with by the banker in Poona and gave a good deal of interesting information relating to currency, rates of interest, dealing in bullion and so forth. Finally he appealed to the audience to co-operate with him in finding out the books of indigenous bankers of the past centuries and in constructing an accurate economic history of the Presidency before the advent of British rule. Principal Tannan who presided endorsed the remarks of Prof. Kale and supported his appeal to the students.

GUJARAT YOUTH CONFERENCE

Achyut Patwardhan To Preside Over Ahmedabad Session

The publicity officer, Gujarat Youth Conference writes:—

Under the Presidentship of Sjt. Achyut Patwardhan, the Gujarat Youth Conference meets at Ahmedabad on the 4th and 5th July. This Conference meets after a period of six or seven years and the youths of different towns of Gujarat and Kathiawar passed resolutions at their specially convened meetings on the 21st June welcoming the Conference and supporting the idea of the organisers of the Gujarat Youth Conference. The special characteristics of the Conference are:—

For the first time in the history of the provincial youth movement, the youths of British and Indian India meet under on common platform.

The Conference will be attended not only by the upper and middle-class youths but will have active support of the youths of all the classes including the exploited peasantry and the working class.

The University problems which have come to the forefront will have an organised echo in the deliberations of the Conference.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY OF INDIA

Executive Committee

The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, President; Mr. H. G. Jagirdar, vice President; Mr. A. von Leyden, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. B. M. Tata, Mr. M. B. Billimoria, Mrs. Sunalini Devi, Mr. Chimanlal Desai, Mr. Baburao Pendharkar, Mr. Vasantrao Desai, Mr. Nandlal Jeshwantlal, Mr. J. J. Patel, Mr. S. R. Tikekar and Mr. G. G. Patel, members (with powers to co-opt)

The following committees have been appointed for the year 1936-37:—

EDITORIAL BOARD
(With powers to co-opt.)
Prof. G. R. Paranjpye, Mr. S. R. Kantabet, Mr. P. C. Subedar, Mr. K. S. Hirlekar, Mr. Arvind Bhate and Mr. J. L. Joshi.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
(With powers to co-opt)
Mr. B. M. Tata, Mr. P. C. Subedar Mr. G. G. Quiribet and Mr. K. S. Hirlekar.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE
(With powers to co-opt)
Mr. D. A. Telang, Prof. G. R. Paranjpye, Miss G. Bahadurji, Prof. Miss S. Panandikar, Mr. K. S. Hirlekar, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. C. A. Christie, Mr. S. A. Paranjpe and Mr. Ganesh L. Chandvarkar.

BOAT CAPSIZES IN INDUS

KARACHI, June 27.

A country boat carrying 32 persons and several horses and bulls capsized in the river Indus near Abdul.

All the persons and animals were saved excepting two women and two horses.—United Press.

Warning To Chief Of Majli-i-Ithad-i-Millat

GUJRAT, (By Mail).

A notice has been served on Sahibzada Ghulam Rabani, President of the Majli-i-Ithad-i-Millat, Gujrat, warning him that if he persisted in delivering speeches of an objectionable character he will be liable to be prosecuted for sedition.—A.P.

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PIA-KI-JOGAN
will be **BROADCAST**
Listen and enjoy this musical feast!

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For the ASHADI EKADASHI Festival.

Every fibre of their being strongly yearned for each other yet another had the power to check their dictum of their hearts. . . . . .
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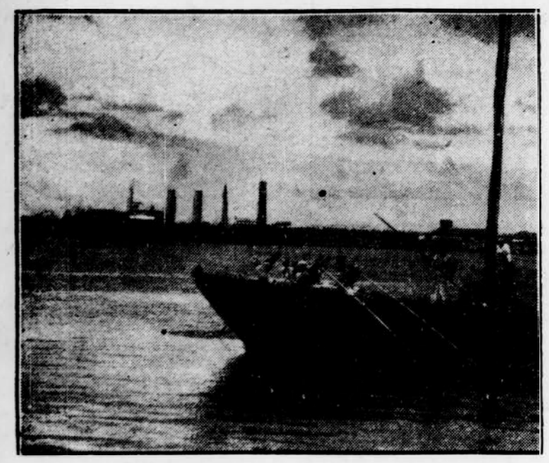
A Page About Industries And Engineering

COCHIN PORT



A view of the Cochin Harbour. In the back-ground is the "Lord Willingdon" dredger referred to in the article.

Impossible At Last Achieved At Cochin

Primitive Harbour Turned Into A Major Modern Port

A romance of engineering will reach its final chapter within a few weeks when an official pronouncement will promote Cochin to the status of a major port of India.

This will lead to the last and not least important of the recent developments,—the carrying of the railway from the main land by a mile-long bridge to the re-claimed island where modern wharves are to be built.

IMPOSSIBLE ACHIEVED

The story behind this development is one of remarkable interest. For over 50 years, it was reported to be "impossible" to turn Cochin into an economic deep sea port. During the last sixteen years, however, extraordinary difficulties have been surmounted and the way opened for Cochin to develop into one of the most useful ports for Southern India.

The great problem at Cochin has been to dig a three-mile channel through a wide bar of sand out at sea which effectively blocks the entrance to the port for any but vessels of shallow draft. Years ago, when dredges were more primitive, the excavation and maintenance of this channel would have been much too expensive. The sand was described as too hard to dredge, while mud would fill up the channel during rough weather—for dredging was only possible three or four months of the year.

DREDGERS TO THE RESCUE

With the development of dredgers 30 years ago, the outlook for Cochin brightened. As a result of the work done by modern dredgers, the position at Cochin was thoroughly re-examined in 1914, when an engineer reported that a scheme of dredging was possible to keep channel through the sandy bar open.

A large amount of correspondence is in existence which shows how during the years from 1877 to 1914, a slow change came over the views of engineering experts—first it was "impossible" to do this work, until, in 1914, it became advisable.

After numerous experiments to determine the flow of currents within the back water (and there are 125 sq. miles of navigable back water), it was found possible by 1921 to begin more serious work.

UNLUCKY "LORD WILLINGDON"!

Proposals for the purchase of a special dredger and the cutting of a long channel were put up and examined by an expert committee in London. The great difficulty was that it was unsafe for a dredger to work outside during the period from June to September, so that it was essential that most of the channel should be excavated in one season. This involved extraordinary difficulties. Eventually, a special dredger was built in 1925 and was named the "Lord Willingdon" — the Marquess of Willingdon then being Governor of Bombay.

There was bad luck with this vessel at first, for owing to fog it ran aground during the outward journey through the Red Sea. In October, 1926, when it was first taken out to sea from the port, the sea became exceptionally rough damaging the pipe line through which material dredged was sucked. This was mended and work continued until the following February. By that time, the dredging system had been thoroughly tested out and plans could be made for the main task of excavating a large channel two miles long out to sea in one season.

OBSTACLE SURMOUNTED

The process was for the mud and sand to be sucked up from the sea bed and forced through hundreds of feet of pipe to an island within the harbour which was being reclaimed. The ground swell of the sea threatened to disturb the pontoons carrying the pipe in such a way that the pipe connections would break. This danger was foreseen and after a great deal of hard work and repairs, overcome. In this way with numerous experiments, the enormous amount of dredging required to be done within a limited period was made possible. Once this difficulty could be overcome, the main obstacle in the way of Cochin becoming a deep sea port had been surmounted.

From December 1927 to March 1928, with the various adaptations made, the "Lord Willingdon" exceeded all expectations. There were two critical periods. The first was when the cast iron inlet to the pump, which was three inches thick wore through. The sand was known to be hard and coarse, but such wear was not expected. The difficulty was overcome and further work made possible by covering the mouth of the pipe with cement. The second crisis was right at the end, when almost in sight of the completion of the sea channel, rough weather set in and nearly wrecked the pontoons carrying the pipe lines.

Much of this work was done in difficult weather and under the most trying conditions. With the exception of four or five European engineers, the dredging staff were all Indians and carried through this arduous task with great credit.

FUTURE ASSURED

Once this initial task of excavating a channel 11,000 feet long by 400 feet wide with an average depth of 32-1/2 feet had been accomplished, the future of Cochin was assured. There was a great deal of other work to be done, such as the dredging of channels inside and the reclaiming of an island on which wharves have been built, but that was accomplished without difficulty.

Most of the dredging work, as has been pointed out, had to be carried out in race with time. Often the dredger was pumping 24 hours of the day. Work was not stopped for meals, the crew relieving each other for short intervals as necessary. In the original dredging, heavy sand and oyster beds complicated the work, literally cutting the metal of the pipe line to pieces. Repairs and renewals were frequent and were carried out by the local staff. Now that the channel has been dredged however, there will never be such hard material to work upon. An example of the exceptional work done by the "Lord Willingdon" was in December 1928, when she dredged a channel nearly two miles long and 450 feet wide in exactly four weeks—a world's record. It is difficult to visualise this amazing achievement—all done in a month. Imagine, however, a wide road such as Chowringhee, Calcutta, multiplied six or seven times in width, excavated to a considerable depth and running for two miles, and that is roughly what was done. The total amount of soil dredged come to 9,887,340 cubic yards, while the cost of dredging came to Rs. 13,019,259.

IMPORTANCE OF COCHIN.

The necessity for developing Cochin has been felt for very many years. In the first place, up to its development, there was no sheltered port in the west coast of the Madras Presidency. All vessels shipped or unshipped their cargoes about three miles out of sea-often most difficult and hazardous during the monsoons. At times vessels had to wait a week or more out at sea before the lighters from Cochin harbour could cross the sandy bars and get alongside.

In addition, this port will now have considerable strategic importance, for, alone among Indian harbours, it is on the direct route to Australia and the Far East. Again there is rich country which will benefit substantially from having an efficient deep sea port established within easy access.

Already railway facilities have been greatly improved by conversion of the line to the port from meter to broad gauge, thereby linking up with the system in the Madras Presidency. In addition, it is naturally expected that when the new railway facilities and modern wharves are available, the cost of handling traffic to and from South India will result in immense reductions in the cost of handling traffic, which will give vigorous impetus to industrial and other developments from hundreds of miles around.

Cochin was the earliest European settlement in India It was in December, 1,500, the port Portuguese first anchored in this fine natural harbour. Two years later, a treaty of Commerce was concluded and a Portuguese settlement began to prosper. Until Goa was built, this was looked upon as the official residence of the Viceroy of all the Indies. In 1663 the Dutch took Cochin from the Portuguese and held it until 1795 when it passed into the hands of the English.

Raita Bridge On Ulhas

Huge Structure Which Took 4 Years To Build

(From A Special Correspondent.)

A new bridge has been recently constructed over the River Ulhas, at Raita (Taluka Kalyan) in mile No. 7 of Kalyan-Mahalshejghat Road which forms an important link between Kalyan Taluka of Thana District and Junnar Taluka of Poona District and leads to the foot of the Nanaghat renowned for its historical caves.

The bridge consists of nine spans of 41 feet with returned walls of 34 feet length on Kalyan side and 38 feet on Murbad side. The overall length of the bridge is 491 feet and the width of the roadway between coping beams is 16 feet 6 inches.

PIERS AND ARCHES.

The piers are constructed of C. R. Masonry first sort in cement mortar with cement concrete hearing. The arches are of precast concrete blocks. The centering for the arches was constructed of old railway sleepers stacked on a consolidated bank of earth. The returned walls and spandril walls are of C.R. Masonary second sort in cement mortar. The haunches have been filled in with cement concrete to a depth of 5 feet and with river shingle and boulders over the concrete. All the stone for the work had to be transported five miles, from Shahad Quarry, near Kalyan. The total quantity of stone masonry is 70,000 c. feet, Reinforced concrete coping, with top 3 inches above the road surface is constructed with R.C.C. tapered posts and three rows of 1½ inches G.I. Stewart and Lloyds piping to form the railing over the bridge. The roadway over the bridge is of (1. 2. 4) cement concrete and the section adopted is 9 inches by 6 inches by 9 inches. To prevent honey-combing, waterproofed paper is laid between the sub-grade and the wearing slab. The bituminous filler used for transverse and longitudinal expansion joints was supplied by Messrs. Carlick and Company, Bombay. R. C Concrete wheelguards, cast in situ, have been provided over the bridge.

TOOK 4 YEARS TO BUILD

Approximately 480 tons of cement was used on the bridge. The total cost of the scheme, including approaches, is approximately Rs. 1,07,000.

The construction of the bridge was commenced in December 1932 and completed in May 1936 in the regime of Khansahib A. A. Divkar as President of the D. L. B. Thana. It was declared open to traffic by Mr. G. F. S. Collins, Commissioner N. D. on 27th May, 1936.

INDUSTRIAL JOTTINGS

New Enterprising Concerns In India

INDIAN TIMBERS.

A Timber Development Section has been inaugurated by the Government of India as a central clearing house of information and technical data on all matters pertaining to the many structural uses of raw wood and also of chemically treated wood and bamboos.

The above information is now, through the Timber Development Section, at the disposal of all responsible officials, engineers, architects and builders throughout India.

The Section is under a qualified timber engineer and wood preservation expert who has had wide and long experience in India, Europe and America.

The chief aim of the Timber Development Section is to obtain for the Indian tax-payer the best value out of Indian woods, a value which in the past has been much below what it should be.

STEEL TYRE AND WHEELS

It is understood that a new steel venture, called India Tyre and Wheel Co., Ltd., with a capital and debenture of Rs. 75 lakhs will be shortly floated in India, for manufacturing railway wheels, tyres, axles and other special classes of railway materials. It will be associated with Edgewater Steel Company who have invented a special patent process for wheels. The Company's work will be located near the Bengal Iron Works at Kulti in Bengal and it will purchase raw materials from the Bengal Iron Company.

MOTOR CAR INDUSTRY

It is interesting to learn that a company styled 'Indo-Moble L.d.' with a capital of a crore of rupees has been registered for the purpose of manufacturing motor cars and aeroplane parts in India.

The company has already acquired about 100 bighas of land near Dum Dum to establish a factory and set up manufacturing plants there. It is pointed out that so far as this industry is concerned India provides a vast and unexplored field.

A strong board of directors has been formed and it is the ambition of the company to bring out the first motor car made in India in December, 1936. It is intended that their cars, which will be manufactured to an original design, will be marketed at a moderate price.

WASTE SILK FACTORY IN MYSORE

It is understood that a new waste silk factory styled Mysore Silk Waste Spinning Factory, will be established at Channapatna. The Board includes influential and experienced silk merchants and manufacturers together with Mysore Government nominees. An experienced Government officer from the State Sericulture Department will act as general manager.

Government have reserved the right to direct the management of the proposed joint stock company. The factory will employ English and Japanese processes of discharging raw material by soap and not the Continental method of using bacteria for the purpose.

The factory will have the latest machinery. Instead of flat dressing frames, circular ones will be used. Provision has been made for utilising the fourth draft from the dressing frames. The factory intends at present to spin silk waste and will in due course manufacture shirtings and suitings.—"Industry."

A New Type Of Light Railway Bridges

Research Work Results In Reduced Cost

Notable work for reducing cost for small metal railway bridges is being done by the Central Standard Office of the Indian Railway Board.

Work has been in progress on a scheme for standardizing the designs of metal railway bridges Throughout India, the railways have to maintain and re-build from time to time hundreds of small bridges. As a result of recent experiments a great deal of money will be saved in future in this particular branch of railway expenditure.

NEW DESIGN

What has been done is to produce plans for metal bridges with spans from 10 ft. to 100 ft. These bridges are to be built of high tensile steel instead of ordinary steel. This high tensile steel costs more than ordinary steel, but, being so much stronger, not so much metal is required. The increase in the cost of steel is more than offset by the saving in the amount used.

These new bridges designs are remarkably simple and economic. A great feature about them is the reduction in the number of different pieces, achieved by standardizing such parts as the bracing and gussest connections. This simplifies both manufacture of the parts and erection of the assembled girders in the line.

Alternative designs have been made available to suit either medium or heavy train loads. Elaborate tests have been carried out to obtain essential information about the effect on bridges of trains moving across them at different speeds or remaining stationary. These new designs are based on the results of these tests.

(Continued From Col. 7)

become of considerable importance.

Nearly all Indian glass furnaces are pot furnaces and the pots for these are mostly imported. It is suggested that there is a promising future for Indian-made pots.

GLASS BANGLES.

A fashion peculiar to India is that of wearing numerous glass bangles and this has resulted in the development at Ferozabad of a large body of men skilled in the art of glass bangle making. Almost the whole town with its population of about 23,000 is given over to this work.

Apart from glass-works, a great deal of bangle-making is done in what are called cottage factories, where, it is remarked, conditions have to be seen to be appreciated.

COTTAGE "FACTORIES."

This is a description of a cottage bangle-making factory:—

"Most of the so-called cottage factories consist of small one-roomed buildings, the floors of which are almost entirely monopolised by an open furnace containing a number of fireclay pots of various coloured glasses. None of the cottage bangle factories have chimneys and they are always full of smoke; conditions in the summer months must be intolerable.

"The furnace wall contains a number of openings about which the bangle makers sit. Each man has his own separate work to do."

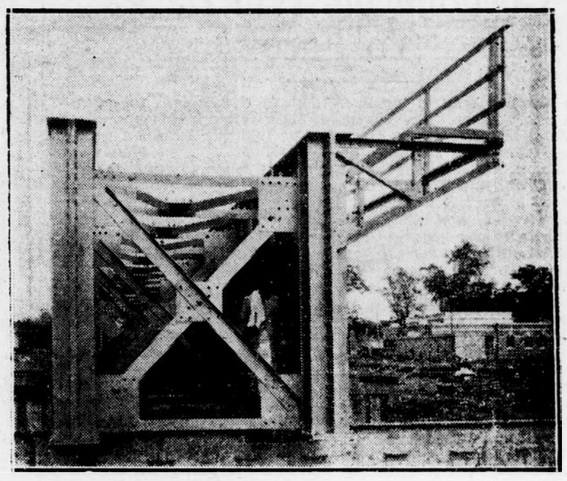
Describing the operations Mr. Dixon notes that the glass is wound on a spiral roller by a men called a "Belanwalla," who,—"sits within a few feet of the furnace winding continuously. Should he tire and stop before the glass coil is completed, the thread will probably fall into the fire and be spoiled. These men work in four hour shifts and often faint at their task. It is difficult to say why no simple speed increasing device has ever been introduced to simplify the "Belanwalla's" task. An ordinary bicycle chain and sprockets would greatly facilitate this work."

Statistics of the industry are stated to be most difficult to obtain, but a number of figures are given in the survey. For example, it is estimated that the value of bangles made in factories, as distinct from those made in cottages, together with the value of the glass made for supply to the cottages, is about Rs. 30 lakhs annually.

Discussing the quality of Indian glass-ware, Mr. Dixon says that it cannot be described as good, and that cheapness is usually the sole manufacturing consideration. "Very little glass ware of a distinctive

(Continued on Page 14 Col. 7)

NEW TYPE OF RAILWAY BRIDGE



The new type of light Railway Bridge built for Indian Railways. See article in col. 5.

Survey Of Glass Industries In India

Dixon's Report Gives Some Statistics And Suggestions

A survey of the glass industry of India—the first of its kind—has been published, revealing many most interesting facts and figures, coupled with suggestions for improvements.

This survey was undertaken as a result of the recommendation of the Industrial Research Council at its first session in July 1935. During the early part of this year Mr. E. Dixon, Assistant Director of the Industrial Research Bureau, visited most of the glass factories in India, and in this report details his observations.

ILL-EQUIPPED FACTORIES.

In the preface, it is pointed out that it was thought that the industry suffered from ill-equipped factories, and that the application of methods of glass manufacture well-known in other countries was more urgently needed than research work. This survey, therefore, was a necessary preliminary to proposals for the improvement of the industry.

At present, the glass industry in India is located in five main areas —the United Provinces, Bengal, the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces and the Punjab. The chief glass-making centre is the United Provinces which includes Ferozabad, the home of the bangle industry.

USELESS FOREIGN "EXPERTS."

Most Indian glass-works were found to be small, though there are a few large works. During the early days of the industry, it is pointed out, many foreign experts were employed in India, but few apparently adapted themselves successfully to Indian conditions. It is observed that the industry bears the stamp of the Japanese more than any other influence.

ANTIQUE FACTORY.

At Panipat in the Punjab there is a branch of the glass industry, said to be more than 200 years old, where spangle glass to the value of Rs. 20,000 is manufactured annually. Here the furnaces were found to be inefficient and to consume excessive quantities of wood. It is noted that this industry is—"steeped in an atmosphere of antiquity and is slowly dying." More modern tastes in glass decorations are hastening its decay."

The report examines the different ingredients used in glass making. Attention is drawn to the lack of sufficiently accurate information about the properties of the sand in use and also to the fact that manufacturers do not wash the sand before use. It is explained that India possesses all the principal raw materials required for the manufacture of glass with the exception of soda ash.

Supplies of coal and refractory materials in India are discussed, and there appears to be a promising future for exploitations of valuable deposits of Sillimanite and Kyanite which have recently

(Continued in Col. 5)

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Revolt Coming In Morocco

What French And Spanish Governments Will Have To Face

News has just reached me that a fresh revolt is brewing among the Riffs of Morocco, where there is bitter resentment against the Imperialist domination of France and Spain, writes a Special Correspondent of the "New Leader."

Not many years ago the name of Abdel Krim, who led the last revolt of the Rigs, was as well known throughout Europe as that of Halle Selassie is to-day. Krim nearly drove the Spanish from their portion of Morocco, and would have done so had he agreed to a pact with France. His followers, however, regarded such a pact as betrayal of their countrymen in French-Morocco: they were concerned with the liberation of the whole Arab world.

The Riffs were defeated, and "law and order" was restored by the combined forces of France and Spain. Europe forgot Krim—and a few years later Socialists and Communists invited the French Imperialists, who had crushed Krim's revolt, to act as policemen for the protection of Abyssinia!

But to-day the Riffs are ready to revolt once more. A Riff Nationalist deputation will visit this country in August to secure as much goodwill in Britain as possible. This deputation should be made an occasion for a working-class demonstration of support for an oppressed people.

This time there will be no question of "sanctions." The League of Nations does not offer even false promises of protection to those who have already been conquered—on the principle that you shouldn't help a man when he is down!

WHERE STANDS THE POPULAR FRONT?

The time when the Riffs strike again for independence will be determined by events in Europe which may of course, move fast between now and August. The Riffs are frankly hoping for a European war, which to many colonial peoples appears to offer the only chance for an effective struggle for independence.

But, failing a European war, the internal situation in France and Spain is bound to prove favourable for a Riff revolt.

"Let support for a reformist Government in either country, whatever its label, means in effect support for Imperialism. What will happen when this fact is made clear to the whole world by a colonial revolution against the Spanish and French "Popular Front" Governments? Will the Communists and Socialists maintain their support?

The issue of Morocco is one of the real tests of the "Left" parties in both France and Spain, and it may soon provide them with a dramatic problem.

Either the parties of the "Left" will break away from their reformist allies, or the leadership of the Social Democratic and Communist Parties will be challenged by the militant workers. In either case it means civil dissension and substantial support for the Riffs in Spain and France among the working-class.

COMMUNISM AND FRENCH IMPERIALISM

Some two years ago the Communists began to change their policy with regard to French Imperialism as a result of the growing rapproachement between France and Russia.

Subversive propaganda among the French colonial troops and anti-imperialist agitation generally in the French colonies was frowned upon by Moscow. Communist leaders of negro workers have become disillutioned because of the sabotage of their work by changing C.P. policies.

Very soon now the Communist Party may be confronted by the dilemma it has desperately sought to avoid—the situation arising from a revolt against French imperialism.

Its bona-fides as a revolutionary party will then receive their final test.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL ADDRESSING THE MEETING OF SHIROHI PRAJA MANDAL HELD AT HIRABAG LAST THURSDAY.

SECUNDERABAD MONSOON RACES

To Commence In July Next

(From Our Correspondent)

SECUNDERABAD, June, 23.

The Secunderabad Race Club has just issued first entries for the ensuing Secunderabad Monsoon meeting, holding July 18, 20, 22 and 25. The entries are encouraging and it augurs well, that this year's races will be a complete success. Prominent among the upcountry owners who have entered are Maharaja of Mysore, Maharani of Vankatagiri H. H. the Nawab of Jaora, Earl and Countess of Shannon, Dewan Bahadur A. M. M. and Mr. S. A. Annamalai Chettiar, Lieut. Col. Zorawar Singh, Mrs. P. D'Arcy, Miss V. Parker, Miss J. I. Guthrie, Mr. A. M. Khairaz, Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy and Mr. Mohamed Ali.

There are six races scheduled for the first day out of which the New Market Plate for horses in class III and IV has attracted nine entries. The Salar Jung Memorial Cup a handicap event in class IV has eleven horses on the list. The Salar Jung Plate, the Mosul Plate, a handicap for Arabs in class II and the Calcutta Plate, the Desert Plate, the last two for Arabs in class III have each attracted 8, 8, 19 and 28 respectively.

GOVT. PLATE FOR 2ND DAY.

The Raja Khwaja Pershad Cup for Arabs in class II has been scheduled for the second day, so also the Hyderabad Government Plate, a high weight handicap for Indian horses three years old and upwards. The former has got an entry of only 8 horses while the later has 9. Another cup event fixed for the same day is the Shoukath Jung Cup for Arabs in class III. There are two cups events on the third day namely the Steward Cup for horses in class III and IV and the Nawab Moin-u-Doula Cup for Indian horses three years old and upwards. The Steward Cup has attracted nine horses and nine have been entered for the Nawab Moin-u-Doula Cup.

A third cup is scheduled for the same day called the Hillfort Cup presented by Prince Nawab Moazam Jah Bahadur, to be competed by Arabs in class III and 19 horses have been entered for this cup. The fourth and the final day has three cup events namely the Nizam's Cup for horses in class III and IV, has ten horses on the list, Prince Mukaram Jah's Cup for horses in class IV has 14 horses while ten horses have been entered for the Heir-Apparent's (Prince Azam Jah Bahadur) Cup, reserved for Arabs in class II.

Another important event for the final day is the race for the Hyderabad State Plate to be competed by Indian horses has 10 entries.

HOW OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM WON

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS (By Mail).

Dhyanchand is in Madras, and we are having our usual continuous drizzle of rain. On Sunday, All-India beat Madras by 5 goals to 1. But for the dazzling brilliance of the Wizard, who presented three precious goals to Madras Indians, there was nothing unique in the whole game. Present form of some of the players including Hussein, Ahmed Sher and Cullen is disappointing and the team cannot compare with the previous Olympic teams. But every moment it was evident that Dhyan is trying to spin out a well-knit forward line with Roop and Jaffor.

VISITORS' HERCULEAN EFFORTS.

But the limitations of the present team were apparent, when they played their second match against All Madras. The whole forward line of the visitors was checked literally by the Madras backs in the second half, which can be inferred by the visitors of the solitary goal as against the couple of goals scored against them. Dhyan scored a solo goal characteristic of his genious, while all the three goals against the Olympic team were scored by Blanlley. A fourth goal by the Madras Centre forward was disallowed for sticks

The Jhansi Heroes made Herculean efforts, when the score board showed 4-2 to push on but Adie, the local goalie was impenetrable, on the whole it must be stated that the visitors are forming a team to defend their world title.

JAWAHAR'S VISIT.

It is likely that Pandit Jawaharlal, Mr. Masani, and Sirdar Sardul Singh Caveeshar will be visiting Madras in the coming months.

Indian Cricketers In England

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

Played 14 matches. Won 1. Drawn 6. Lost 7.

First match vs. Worcester. Indians 229 and 150. Worcester 248 and 134 for 7 wickets. Worcester won by 3 wickets.

Second match vs. Oxford University. Oxford 202 and 297. Indians 352 and 103 for 5 wickets. Match drawn.

Third match vs. Somerset. Somerset 496 and 89 for 1 wicket. Indians 228 and 356. Somerset won by 10 wickets.

Fourth match vs. Northamptonshire. Indians 405 for 9 wickets declared. Northants 242 and 275 for 1 wicket. Match drawn.

Fifth match vs. M.C.C.. MC.C. 382 and 36 for no loss. Indians 185 and 230. M.C.C. won by 10 wickets.

Sixth match vs. Leicestershire. Indians 426 and 171 for 6 wickets declared. Leicester 327 and 47 for no loss. Match drawn

Seventh match vs. Middlesex. Indians 110 and 158. Middlesex 173 and 96 for 6 wickets. Middlesex won by 4 wickets.

Eighth match vs. Essex. Indians 184 and 227. Essex 351 and 61 for 3 wickets. Essex won by 7 wickets.

Ninth match vs. Cambridge University. Indians 161 and 3 for no loss. Cambridge 217. Match drawn.

Tenth match vs. Yorkshire. Indians 86 and 115. Yorkshire 352 Yorkshire won by an innings and 151 runs.

Eleventh match vs. Durham. Indians 174 and 203 for 3 wickets declared. Durham 176 and 203 for 5 wickets. Durham won by 5 wickets and 4 runs.

Twelfth match vs. Nottinghamshire. Indians 124. Notts 154 for 2 wickets. Match drawn.

Thirteenth match vs. Minor Counties. Minor Counties 286 and 42. Indians 402. Indians won by an innings and 74 runs.

Fourteenth match vs. Surrey. Indians 226 and 421 for 5 wickets declared. Surrey 452 and 52 for 3 wickets. Match drawn.

BATTING ANALYSIS.

WAZIR ALI STILL LEADS.

	Matches.	Innings.	Times not out.	Highest score.	Total.	Average.
Wazir Ali	6	9	3	139	330	55.
Merchant	8	13	1	151	562	46.3
C.K.Naidu	12	21	0	83	672	32
Amarnath	13	22	1	130	682	29.9
Jai	7	11	2	85	258	28.6
M'Ali	12	21	1	141	547	27.7
Banerjee	10	16	5	47	239	21.7
Md. Hussain	5	8	2	55	121	20.1
Ramaswamy	6	9	2	50	130	19.4
B. Jilani	6	11	1	113	179	17.9
Palia	9	16	2	63	250	17.8
"Vizzy"	14	22	1	60	337	16.1
Hindlekar	11	18	0	80	285	15.7
Amir Elahi	8	13	2	35	152	13.8
Gopalan	4	4	1	18	29	9.6
Meherhomji	3	4	1	17	35	8.7
Nissar	10	14	2	24	69	5.9

ALSO BATTED.

J. Khan	1	2	1	80	110
C.S. Naidu	2	2	0	26	34

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BEST AVERAGE BY AMARSINGH.

	Runs.	Wkts.	Avg.
Amarsingh	283	17	16.6
Nissar	908	43	21.1
Banerjee	677	31	21.8
Amarnath	752	32	23.5
C. S. Naidu	178	8	29
Amir Elahi	340	9	37.7
Palia	207	5	41.4
C. K. Naidu	675	16	42.3
Merchant	98	2	49
Baqa Jilani	205	4	51.4
Gopalan	231	4	57.7
Mushtaq Ali	201	2	100.5

ALSO BOWLED.

Jehangir Khan	94	2	47

CENTURIES BY INDIANS.

Merchant 151 against Somerset.
Amarnath 114 against Northants.
Baqa Jilani 113 against Leicester.
Amarnath 130 and 107 against Essex.
Wazir Ali 139 against Durham.
Mushtaq Ali 135 against Minor Counties, and 141 against Surrey.

CENTURIES AGAINST INDIANS

Gimblett 163 for Somerset.
Bakewell 100 for Northants.
Human 115 for M. C. C.
Cutmore 137 for Essex.
P. Smith 105 for Essex.
Sandham 105 for Surrey.

KING'S CUP AIR RACE

Man Mohan Singh Can't Participate

SIMLA, June 27.

It is understood that Mr. Man Mohan Singh will not be able to compete in the King's Cup Race. His application for entry reached the Royal Aero Club, London a day late.

It appears, however, Mr. Man Mohan Singh will compete for the London-Johannesburg Air Race which starts on September 15. The South African industrialist, Mr. Schlensinger has provided £10,000 as prize-money for the Race.—United Press.

CLOSING SCORES IN COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, June 27.

The following are the closing scores in the first-class cricket matches commenced to-day:—

Surrey vs. Oxford University at Oval: Surrey 197 (Fishlock 63, Dyson six for 47) Oxford 181 for four, (Belle 57 not out).

Yorkshire vs. Gloucestershire at Sheffield: Gloucester 66 (Bowes six for 20, Smailes four for 40) Yorks 150 for six (Sutcliffe 56).

Derbyshire vs. Lancashire at Buxton: Lancs 194 (Iddon 51 Copson four for 35) Derby 61 (Booth six for 18).

Sussex vs. Nottinghamshire at Hove: Notts 74 (J. Cronford four for 31) Sussex 244 for six (Melville 125, Holmes 58 not out).

Warwickshire vs. Leicestershire at Birmingham: Leicester 288 (Shipman 61, Santall five for 47) Warwick 24 for nil.

Kent vs. Essex at Tunbridge wells: Essex 137 (Ashton 57, Watt seven for 37) Kent 187 (Woolley 73 Boswell four for 27) Essex five for one.

Somerset vs. Cambridge University at Taunton: Cambridge 215 (Bartlett 63, Hazell six for 83) Somerset 119 for two (Seamer 68).

Northamptonshire vs. Hampshire at Peterborough: Northants 173, Hants 49 for 3.

Glamorgan vs. Worcestershire at Neath: Worcester 157 (Gibbons 62, A. Mercer for 53, Clay five for 31). Glamorgan 166 for two Emrys Davies 83 not out).—Reuter's Special.

BHARATIYA SAHITYA PARISHAD

Executive Meeting At Wardha On July 4

BOMBAY, June 27.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad will be held at Maganwadi, Wardha, on July 4, to adopt the draft constitution of the Parishad, to consider the question of taking over 'Hans' magazine from the Hans Limited and adopt the future programme of work.—United Press.

RISE TO YOUR PROPER STATURE

Kumarappa's Stirring Appeal To Mahila Samaj

The following is a summary of a speech delivered to the Mahila Seva Samaj, Bangalore City, by J. C. Kumarappa on the 20th June.

To-day we shall limit ourselves to recapitulating the immediate environments that preceded the development of the economic organisation that we see all around us. Historically they could be classed as organisation based on (1) Might, (2) Finance, (3) Machine, (4) Labour. These had been mingled in various proportions during different periods, but the main features are the ones we are concerned with. The common people were the exploited ones; these organisations were the means adopted by the "great ones" of the earth.

WOMAN'S FUNCTION.

In the nature of things, woman's function is as a director of economic activity. Man works to keep his home going. Many a man has given up his ideals and fond pursuits to supply the wherewithal for his womankind. At present under capitalism, she has yielded her throne to Interest and Profit. Man manufacture, not what the woman dictates, but what interest and profit direct. Woman has always had power over man for good or ill. In our country, with the present degraded position of women due to many causes, she works as a reactionary force. Until women rise to their rightful place as a helpmate of man, equipped mentally, morally and physically to discharge their duties, there is little hope of national regeneration. Men may think thoughts, man may work wonders, but if women are not with them it will all be in vain. If we agree that the chaos of the present economic world is due to misdirection, then it is up to the women, as the principal consumers to demand what they want and insist on getting it.

According to our analysis there is reform needed in the diet of the people. We are throwing away the goodness in the foodstuff and eating the chaff. Is not this the sphere of the woman? The death rate in our country is amongst the highest in the civilised world. We need to attend to the sanitation of the houses, villages and towns, if we would reduce diseases. Is this not women's function? We must introduce modern hygienic conditions of living. Can we do so without women? We find it will be necessary to produce articles of every day needs by decentralised methods. Should not women demand such goods only?

The demand is in women's hands and the supply is with men. Unless women become discriminating buyers, our efforts will be of no avail. Under the influence of capitalism, we are using a monetary basis for value.

I appeal to you, sisters, to rise to your proper stature and direct the economic activity of man into rational channels. We have no use for the Dynasty of Might, where women are the cave man's captive, nor for the Dynasty of Finance, where women are but dressed up dolls maintained in an austentatious manner for the glory of man, nor for the Dynasty of the Machine which recognises no sex in its machine-feeder, unless it be to underpay the weaker one, nor for the Dynasty of Labour, which gives her an equal status only to exploit her as an economic producer. We want a Dynasty of Women, where women will exercise their authority with foresight and be rational buyers, consumers and creators of demand and direct the regenerating economic forces of man and machine into constructive and healthy spheres, which will uplift the people around us and through them our nation and ultimately the whole world.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

MONDAY, 29TH JUNE.

The following frequencies will be used:

GSG 17.79 Mc/s. (16.86 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s. (19.82 m.).
GSD 11.75 Mc/s. (25.53 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Commentary on the Test Match, from Lord's.
7-45 p.m. The Slieve Donard Hotel, Ireland, Orchestra.
8-15 p.m. A Reading.
8-30 p.m. Brass Band Concert.
8-55 p.m. Commentary on the Test Match, from Lord's.
9-5 p.m. A Talk by the Empire Programme Director.
9-20 p.m. Musical Interlude.
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. The Charles Ernesco Quintet.
10-15 p.m. A Reading from the works of Kipling.

Bombay Programmes

MONDAY, 29TH JUNE.

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

12 noon. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.
5-0 p.m. The Relay of Indian Music. From the Wellington Cinema.
6-0 p.m. A Variety Programme. The Students of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya. Conducted by Baboorao Gokhale.
7-0 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-15 p.m. The V.U.B. Indian Orchestra. In Dance Tunes.
7-30 p.m. Classical Songs. Raffique Gazanavi.
8-0 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-25 p.m. Light Music and Folk Songs. Raffique Gazanavi.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk: "Safety Walking." By A. S. Trollip.
10-0 p.m. The Viennese Orchestra.

Delhi Programmes:

MONDAY, 29TH JUNE.

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Time Signal. Bhajan by Shankar Lal.
8-10 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Ahir Bhairon.
8-20 a.m. Piare Imamud Din. Khayal Gun Kali.
8-30 a.m. Benazir Bai of Jaipur. Thumri Bhairvin.
8-40 a.m. P. S. Mukerji. Sarod—Asa
8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani): "The Changing Times." By Bhopal Krishan.
9-0 a.m. Bhai Ghulam. Dilruba—Sukal Bilawal.
9-5 a.m. Shankar Lal. Bhajan.
9-15 a.m. Piare Imamud. Din. Thumri Bilawal.
9-25 a.m. Benazir Bai of Jaipur. "Milte hain is ada se keh goya khafa nahin. Kia apki nigah se main ashana nahin." (Hasrat).
9-35 a.m. Piare Imamud Din. "Khas ik shan hai yeh apke diwanon ki. Dhajjian khud bakhud urti hain giribanon ki." (Jigar).
9-45 a.m. Haidar Hussain. Saraswati Veena—Megh Ranjani.
9-50 a.m. Benazir Bai of Jaipur. 'Dasnt men Qais nahin koh per Farhad nahin. Hai wuhi ishq ki duniya magar abad nahin." (Saghar)
1-0 p.m. Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 p.m. Time Signal. Shankar Lal. "Kaise jaun main vharne" —Thumri Zila.
6-10 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Bahar.
6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin (Hindustani).
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin (English).
6-40 p.m. Shankar Lal. "Kahe ko muse rar machai."—Thumri Ghara.
6-50 p.m. Benazir Bai of Jaipur. Mond.
7-0 p.m. Master Jiwan. Clarionet —Sindhra.
7-5 p.m. Piare Imamud Din. 'Mahrum-i-tarab hai dil-i-dilgir abhi tak. Baqi hai tire ishq ki tasir abhi tak." (Hasrt).
7-15 p.m. Shankar Lal. Thumri.
7-25 p.m. Benazir Bai of Jaipur. Thumri.
7-35 p.m. Piare Imamud Din. Thumri.
7-45 p.m. "For Villagers Only."
8-45 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani): "Greek system of medicine." By A. Hakim.
9-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Wa Qurban.
9-10 p.m. Shankerlal "Awat sham latak chal mukat dhar" (Thumri Khamaj).
9-20 p.m. Piare Imamud Din. "Fikr-i-manzil hai na hosh-i-jada-i-manzil mujhe. Ja raha hun jis taraf le ja raha hai dil mujhe" (Jigar).
9-30 p.m. Benazir Bai of Jaipur. (a) Dadra. (b) "Rog dil ko laga gain ankhen. Ik tamasha dikha gain ankhen." (Hasrt).
9-45 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin (Hindustani).
10-0 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin (English).
10-15 p.m. Talk: (English): "The Karakoram Expedition." By Ph. C. Visser.
10-30 p.m. A Studio Concert. Dance Music by Mendoza and his Band.

Calcutta Programmes

MONDAY, 29TH JUNE.

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. The Radio Sextette. An Instrumental Programme from the Studio. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students—"General Knowledge." By Nripen Chatterjee.
2-6 p.m. Recorded Selections.
2-21 p.m. Talk: "Place of games and sports in Education." By Rajen Sen.
2-36 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records.
5-36 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded).
6-6 p.m. Talk: "Development of Crome Tanned Leather Industry in Bengal." By B. M. Das.
6-26 p.m. Michael Madhusudan Memorial Programme. Organised by Michael Madhusudan Library, Kidderpore. Opening Song: Talk on "Michael" by a member. Ajit Basu—Michael's Song. Rabi Basu—Michael's Song. Manika Sen—Recitation. Anima Das Gupta—Michael's Song. Roma Mukherjee—Michael's Song. Atrai Sen—Michael's Song. Abha Das Gupta—Michael's Song. Hena Baruri—Michael's Song.
7-26 p.m. Classical Songs. Tarapada Chakravarty.
7-51 p.m. News in English.
8-6 p.m. A Vaudeville Programme. (Recorded) From the Studio. Alternatively, if reception satisfactory—An Empire Programme relayed from Daventry.
8-51 p.m. Weather Forecast. General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).
9-6 p.m. Kankabatv.
9-26 p.m. Indubala.
9-46 p.m. Talk: "In the realm of realities." By Chitra Gupta.
10-6 p.m. Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

ENROLMENT OF HARIJAN WORKERS

Eligibility For Those Living In Municipal Quarters

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It is understood owing to severe rain, the temporary enrolment booths which were to be opened by the Congress on Saturday could not be opened but the permanent centres will work as usual.

A suggestion having been made that the 30th of June being Ekadasi Day should be observed as a special day for enrolment purposes, all the commercial associations have been requested to declare a holiday that day, so as to get all their members who have been not yet enrolled to be enrolled and to make special efforts in that direction.

FOR HARIJANS

It will be remembered that Mr. K. F. Nariman has addressed a letter to the Collector requesting him to clear certain points regarding Harijan employees of the Municipality residing in Municipal quarters. A reply has been received to-day in which the Collector says that if the rental value of the room occupied by such employees is more than 5 rupees per month though they don't actually pay the same, they are entitled to be enrolled under rental qualifications. Steps are being taken with the co-operation of the Conservancy Department of the Municipality to get such tenants enrolled 'en masse.'

TO MILL MANAGERS

A letter has been also addressed to the Mill-Managers by Mr. K. F. Nariman to prepare such lists of such tenants residing in Mill chawls endorsing that those were occupying rooms in the chawls paying Rs. 5 or more during 1934-1935. A similar request has been made to the Improvement Trust Chawls Superintendent.

Among those addressed were the Century Mills, Colaba Land Mills, Kohinoor Mills and others.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad Sud 10, 1592.
Muslim: Ravi-ul-akhar 9, 1355.
Parsi: Deh 27, 1305.
Hightide:—8-21; 18-58.
Lowtide:—16, 13-58.
Sunrise:—6h. 4m.
Sunset:—7h. 20m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay University: Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji lectures on "Tendencies in Modern Gujarati Poetical Literature," by Mr. R. V. Pathak, Subject: "Kavyana Swaroopane Ghadatan Samanya Aithasik Bale," First Floor, South Wing, University Buildings, 6 p.m.

Tuesday, June 30.

Progressive Group Combined Meeting: Green's Hotel (ground floor), 6-30 p.m. Discussion on the League of Nations. Principal Speakers: Mr. Jamnadas Meata and Mr. R. H. Parker.

Bombay University: Thakkar, Vassonji Madhavji lectures on "Tendencies in Modern Gujarati Poetical Literature," by Mr. R. V. Pathak, Subject "Bhasha, Chanda, Praas," First Floor, South Wing, University Buildings, 6 p.m.

Wednesday, July 1.

Bombay University: Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji lectures on "Tendencies in Modern Gujarati Poetical Literature" by Mr. R. V. Pathak, Subject: "Alankar and Riti," First Floor, South Wing, University Buildings, 6 p.m.

Thursday, July 2.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Special meeting re. relief to failed Matric Students, 4-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

Goregaoker Ananta Bhikoba, Building Contractor, father of Mr. Chandulal A. Goregaoker, B.A., LL.B., on 24th June at his residence, Dammar Lane, Gamdevi.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow Tuesday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter IV (Yasna Ha 31) strophes 20, 21 and 22.

JUST RECEIVED.
Few Sets Hahnemann Materia Medica PURA
2 Vols. Reprint 1936.
BANAJI'S HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 P.M.

with
Helen Mack, Edward Ellis, Donald Meek
Directed by George Nicholls, Jr.
RKO-RADIO Picture

Capitol
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

IT'S THE "BENGAL LANCERS" OF THE NAVY!
Also BETTY BOOP Cartoon.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Annapolis Farewell" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Unguarded Hour" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Return of Peter Grim" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Darkest Africa" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sangdil Samaj" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Music Goes Round" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Sanders of the Rivers" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Things to Come" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Ceiling Zero" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Maha Maya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON — "Pia-ki-Jogan" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Duniya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

ILM-E-KHASHNOOM CLASSES.

The lectures on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsee Bazar Street, today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY HAIR CUTTING SALOON WORKERS' UNION.

A public meeting of the workers in the Hair Cutting Saloons in the city of Bombay will be held today (Monday), at 10 p.m. in the Vithal Rakhmai Temple in Kumbharwada. Mr. V. B. Karnik will preside. Messrs. Shridhar Mathe, B. G. Pandit, Krishna Chavale, Y. K. Kondvikar and others will speak.

CHILD STRANGULATED

A newly born male child with a red thread round its neck and covered with a piece of red cloth round the body was found by the Dongri police in a Sweeper's Lane off Nagpada Road. The mother could not be traced.

The Coroner's jury gave a verdict of death by homicidal strangulation committed by some person or persons unknown to them.

SERVANT ARRESTED

One Ayodhya Ganpat, a servant of the tea-stall keeper at Virar Railway station was arrested by the Railway police for failure to deliver seven tins of peppermint which he took from the Grant Road Railway stall for his master on the 23rd instant.

The accused who was produced in the Mazgaon Police Court to-day was remanded into custody till 4th July.

THE BOMBAY DHOBIES' UNION

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, Secretary of the Bombay Dhobies' Union in a communication to the Press says that the immediate demand of the Union is to have gates provided to the Dhobi Ghat a specimen of which has been now prepared at one place for the approval of the Health Officer. The Union has now asked him to give similar other gates also that the following hardships might be obviated: (a) Thefts, (b) Accidents and fire emergency, (c) Convenience of ingress and egress especially during monsoon.

FATAL FALL FROM TRAM-CAR

An attempt to jump into a running tram-car resulted in a fall and a consequent injury on the foot led to tetanus, which caused the death of one Madhavlal Mohanlal Dani an accountant of the B.B. and C.I. Railway.

A police constable giving evidence before the Coroner to-day said, that he was on duty near the junction of Charni Road and Girgaum Back Road on 21st May, nearly a month ago. He was a witness to the incident. He later on removed the injured to the J. J. Hospital.

The son of the deceased, a boy also gave evidence.

The father was discharged from the Hospital after four days and was being treated by Railway doctors.

On 25th June he had lock-jaw and was removed to Sir Hurkisondas Hospital (at 12-15 a.m.) That night at 1-10 a.m. he died.

Dr. Sangani of Sir Harkisondas Hospital said that the deceased died of Tetanus, following an injury on the foot some time ago.

The Coroner's jury gave verdict of death due to Tetanus.

"Organise & Agitate To Establish Your Rights"

Brotherhood Meeting Decides To Call Students' Conference As "First Step"

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students Brotherhood a meeting of the students was held at Dhuru Hall, Tilak Bridge Dadar. Mr. H. B. Hudlikar presided.

Full support was given to the failed matric students in their agitation to have their grievances redressed. The move to summon a students' conference and take steps to organise them, was welcomed.

The chairman fully supported the demands of the students and suggested that the Senate must appoint a committee to enquire into and find out the causes of the heavy failure. The report of this committee must be published.

"FIRST STEP."

Miss Lila Nimkar moving the resolution for calling a student's conference spoke about the need for organising themselves and establish their rights they must start acting forthwith and that conference was the first step in that direction.

The resolution was supported by Mr. Manik Gandhi and Mr. Deshpande and passed.

Miss Sumati Gupte in a forceful speech supported the principles of the student's charter of Rights. After Mr. S. K. Shah and Mr. Balliwala had explained the implications of the charter, a resolution was passed approving of the principles underlying the same.

Another resolution supporting the demands of the failed Matrics was supported by Mr. Juvekar, Mr. Mahasabde, Mr. Dharkar and was passed.

"AGITATE."

The chairman in his concluding remarks spoke about the defects of the current system of examinations. He urged the students to carry on agitation so that it would reach the ears of the authorities.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

TOWARDS BRIGHTER BOMBAY.

The second article of the series appears in to-day's issue.
Read next article on Wednesday July 1.
Have you any constructive suggestions to make on this subject?
If so, write to us briefly.

Withdraw Notices And Make No Extra Charges

Tenants' Central Committee Draws Attention To Corporation's Own Resolution

A meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Central Committee was held on Sunday morning. Mr. M. R. Masani presided. The following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Central Committee views with apprehension the service of notices on the tenants of ex-Trust chawls including those at Agripada, Imamwada, Chandanwadi, Mandvi, Koliwada and Chinch Bunder to vacate their rooms at the height of the rainy season.

The Municipal Commissioner has stated that these notices have been given so that the rent may be increased by 4 annas to 6 annas in view of the fact that the electric lights were being installed on the stair-cases, water taps and W.C.'s in these chawls.

Some time ago the Municipal Corporation itself has resolved that all landlords in the city should be compelled to provide proper lights in the passages, staircases, and W.C.'s of all the buildings.

PAINFUL SURPRISE.

The Committee, therefore, is painfully surprised to find that the same body now demands additional rent for performing its most elementary obligation which, to its shame, it has neglected to perform for all these years.

The Committee further draws attention to the fact that the Corporation by its resolution of 27th April 1936, recommended that "the rents of rooms in the late Improvement Trust Chawls be reduced by annas 4 where the rent is Rs. 6 or under per room per month, and by annas 8 where the rent is above Rs. 6 per room per month." Unfortunately the Improvement Committee which is heavily weighted with landlord elements has killed this beneficial move.

SUPPORT CHOKSEY'S RESOLUTION

In view of all these facts, the Committee emphatically protests against the round-about move of raising rents instead of reducing them especially when the average income of the tenant has been seriously affected by the economic crisis.

The Committee, therefore, urges the Corporation to direct the Commissioner to withdraw these notices forthwith and to resolve that under no pretext shall rents be raised and any extra charges be made.

The Committee appeals to Councillors to support the cause of these poor tenants of the affected chawls by voting for Dr. Choksey's resolution on the subject, and to help in obtaining priority for its discussion.

The Committe advices the tenants to rally round their Chawl Committees and to refuse either to vacate their rooms or to pay any extra rent.

Stray-Cattle Case

BOMBAY, Friday.

One Sitaldin Shrinivas and another, who were charged under Sec. 118 cl. (g) of the Bombay City Police Act 1902, for causing obstruction to traffic by allowing cattle to stray on a public road at Antop Hill, Wadala Road, at 5-30 p.m. on 16th instant, were acquitted by the Bench of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Dadar, the Court upholding the plea put forward on behalf of the accused that there could be no obstruction, as the road was a lonely one.

Fined Under Factories Act Case

BOMBAY, Friday.

One Kara Arjoon, an occasional contractor of Messrs. McKenzies Ltd., Saw Mill at Sewri, who was charged under Sec. 60 (b) (i) of the Factories' Act 1934 for having employed and overworked the workmen in its Upholstering Department on Sunday, the 9th February last, in contravention of Section 35 of the Act, was to-day convicted and fined by the Presidency Magistrate at Dadar in the sum of Rs. 30 on each count, the smallness of the fine being due to the Court having accepted the plea advanced on behalf of the accused, that he was only an occasional and not a regular contractor, who had to finish his contract work in the specified time, and that, as such he could not and should not be treated or considered to have employed or to be employing men regularly in the factory, and that, as such, he could not and should not be regarded or said to have overworked or to be overworking his men, the conviction being due to the rejection of the other plea that he could not be considered a "worker", the Magistrate holding him to be so within the meaning of the definition of "worker" under the Factories' Act.

Tamil Nadu Congress Committee

MADRAS. (By Mail).

Mr. S. Satyamurthy. President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee writes:—

In view of the uncertainty of the duration of the Wardha meeting, the meeting of the Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee fixed for the 5th July, has been adjourned to Thursday the 9th July at Panaeri. Members and invitees are requested to note the change of date.—A. P.

NEPTUNE'S "ALL-IN-ONE POLICY"

Life Assurance is universally acknowledged to-day as a necessity. It is considered indispensable to every man with ordinary sense of family responsibilities as against the risk of his own premature death and consequent loss of income to the family.

But death is not the only risk that is always staring at us from different quartears. The risks that are cropping up on our way are increasing almost daily both in variety and gravity. An enumeration of all these risks is well nigh impossible. Premature death, of course, may be taken as the most terrible calamity. Yet the redeeming feature is that the victim is not left to die a lingering death. Secondly if the deceased had the forethought of assuring his life his dependants will be provided for and will bless his memory.

ALL-IN-ONE POLICY.

The Neptune Assurance Co. Ltd., has now evolved a "All in-one Policy" and we are presented with a copy of the prospectus. It is indeed a very serviceable combination of different protections against different risks to which an average man is liable.

A Policy under this scheme affords besides the usual benefits many of the following exceptional ones with previleges such as:

Free Saving Clock, Sickness Benefit, Operation and Nursing Fee, Benefit for permanent total Disablement through accident or sickness, Aviation risk benefit, Trippie benefit for accidental death, Extended Term Assurance, Benefit for extension of time for payment of premium, Guaranteed Maturity Bonus, Paid-up Policy in lieu of bonus, Housing Scheme Loan, Unemployment Benefit, Special loan for marriage or death ceremony, immediate relief for funeral, etc

We consider this scheme as an important innovation in the annals of Indian Life Assurance as it brings relief to the people at large by providing against almost all possible risks to which our lives and limbs are exposed in our day to-day activities. The Neptune started their life business on novel plans and they have been ever since making rapid progress, gaining the best of public confidence. With their "All in-one Policy" they have added one more to their already famous novel schemes and we are sure that the insuring public of our country would give it quite a hearty welcome.

JAP ORDINANCE ON INDIAN EXPORTS

The following communique has been issued by the Japanese Consul in Bombay:—

"According to the Japanese Imperial Ordinance promulgated on the 25th June 1936 and put in force on the same day, any person exporting to Japan any of the articles enumerated in the Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law of Japan, which are set forth in the list here-under shall attach a Certificate of Origin attested by the Japanese Consulate in the country of origin (for the purpose of exports from Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Kathiawar, Cutch, Baluchistan and other South Indian Ports—British and Foreign; Japanese Consulate at Bombay) to the Shipping Documents relative to the goods; except when such article is mail matter or when the price of the same does not exceed one hundred yen or where the article is in transit or in bond in Japan at the time of the Ordinance coming in force.

Reference may be made to the Japanese Consulate at Bombay for any further information, procedure and form of Certificate of Origin required by exporters concerned."

The following is the list of articles:—Wheat, Wheat Flour; Fresh Beef; Butter, Artificial Butter, Ghee (Butter), Condensed Milk; Hides and Skins not otherwise provided for; Beef Tallow; Casein; Ship's Wool, Goat's Hair, Wool of Camel's Hair; Waste or old Fibres, Waste Yarns and Waste or Old Wool of Waste Threads.—A. P.

Perfect Roll Campaign At Bandra

Mr. S. H. Shah writes:—

The work of enrolling new voters has been proceeding satisfactorily at Bandra in spite of handicaps. It is however doubtful whether all the qualified citizens will be enrolled within the time left i.e., before the 3rd of July.

With a view to facilitate the enrolment of ladies it is now decided to keep the enrolment office open in the afternoon. The office will now be open between 7 and 10 a.m. and 4 and 7 p.m. The office is located in the Mugatlal Blocks, Ghodbunder Road, Bandra citizens are requested to get themselves enrolled in-time. We specially appeal to the ladies, as although most of them are now qualified under the new franchise, the names of almost all of them are missing from the provisional rolls.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

More Tax For Suburbs

The decision of the Bandra Municipality of June 8, last, regarding the increase in water charges, in view of the additional expenditure of Rs. 1,500 per month for chlorination purposes, has been notified in the "Bombay Government Gazette," issued on Thursday. The notification states: "The inhabitants of the Municipal Borough of Bandra are hereby informed that the Bandra municipality, with a view to obtain an improved water supply to the town, has arranged with Government and the Bombay Municipality for an adequate water-supply, the whole of which is to be taken from the Tulsi Lake in the place of the present limited supply from the Tansa lake. The new supply from the Tulsi lake will, however, have to be chlorinated at an extra cost of Rs. 1,500 per mensem and notice is hereby given under section 75 (b) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act that the Municipality, with a desire to recoup this extra cost, has by its Resolution No. 4 of the water rate schedule, being item No. 4 of the schedule of taxes to the rules of the Municipality as follows:—(1) In item (1), water used for domestic purposes in municipal limits—Rs. 0-12-6 per 1,000 gallons (The present rate is at 0-12-0 per 1,000 gallons), (2) Item (3), all premises in which water is used for trade purposes of whatever kind and water for building purposes—Rs. 1-9-0 per 1,000 gallons. (The present rate is at Rs. 1-8-0 per 1,000 gallons).

"Any inhabitant of the Municipal Borough of Bandra objecting to the proposal may, within one month from the date of this notice, send his objection in writing to the Municipality."

Wanted Immediate Action

The suburbanites are called upon to meet an extra expenditure of Rs. 18,000 annually for chlorinating the water of the Tulsi Lake. But will the water not be chlorinated, until the whole issue of taxation is settled involving considerable delay? For one month the objections will be received and after that for some more time, they will be considered and finally the matter will be submitted to the Government for orders approving the additional taxation. What is more urgent at present is the chlorination of water and it is in such and similar circumstances that the Government are expected to show some enterprise and proceed with improving the position, as there is no fear of their not being able to recover the money spent.

The Andheri-Versova Road is another instance, where swift action on the part of the Government would be appreciated, but the whole machinery for some reason or other has a tendency to move slowly and leisurely.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	8 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madrass Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	23 30
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at		8 50

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1936

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

The Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University, which held its Convocation in this city on Saturday, enters on the twenty-first year of its existence. For any Indian University not recognised by Government or otherwise helped by them, to have merely survived two decades, through years of unprecedented financial depression, is itself an achievement. The Women's University had particularly heavy odds against it, being the first in the country to venture to impart even college education through the medium of the vernacular. Yet it has not only held its own for twenty years, but has also shown steady progress every year in every direction. Whereas only four girls passed the Entrance examination in 1916, the number is nearly two hundred now; and whereas only one woman graduated from the University in 1919, the number is now about fifty. The University, it must be remembered, is a teaching and not merely an examining body and conducts a high school and college in Bombay and a high school and college at Poona. There are also twenty-three other institutions in the whole of India working on lines laid down by this university. The number of students studying in all the colleges at different centres is 220 and the number of students studying in the high schools conducted by or affiliated to this university is 3,826. Some of the graduates of this University have gone to England, America and other foreign countries and have secured Ph.D. and other degrees, and have been appointed at the head of the institutions in charge of this University. Gratifying as this progress is, it may be expected to be a great deal better in the years to come, as the University's work is now appreciated all over the country and even by Government and its examinations are being recognised by several local bodies and educational institutions like the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay.

Its Chief Object

The steady progress of the Women's University, which received a deserved tribute from Sir Manubhai Mehta in his Convocation address, proves beyond doubt that it supplies a real and keenly-felt want. The chief object of the University is not to provide for those girls who fight shy of co-education but to offer to girls courses of instructions suited to their capacities and social needs, with plenty of option to suit varying tastes, and all taught through the medium of the vernacular. If the statutory Universities were to adopt all these features, at least for the benefit of women, there would be no need for separate Universities for women; though there would be need for separate schools and colleges for women for the benefit of those who still suffer from the purdah mentality. It should be noted in this connection that since the establishment of the Women's University several statutory Universities have begun to allow the use of the vernacular at some of their examinations or parts thereof and also to provide special optional courses for women. That is certainly a vindication of the principles for which the Women's University stands.

Medium Of Instruction

It is surprising that, though many Indian Universities have begun to use the vernaculars as media of instruction and the Osmania University and the Women's University have for years past successfully imparted all higher instruction through the vernacular, there are many who are diffident about the adoption of the reform in colleges. Referring to this subject in his Convocation Address, Sir Manuohai Mehta said: "The imparting of all instruction through the vernaculars is likely to create a suspicion of inferiority attached to your Degree and it is the duty of the Trustees of this University for Women to see that their Degrees are not undervalued as tinsel. The imparting of education through the vernaculars is very useful as a means of quantitative expansion. You can reach the masses only through an enlarged use of the vernaculars; but along with quantitative broadening we need also a qualitative enrichment, a depth of culture that you may not be able to reach unless you call the aid of foreign implements." His reasons for preferring the foreign medium in colleges he states in the following words: "To undertake to teach a growing infant its multiplication tables and the Rule of three through the English language is a senseless waste of time and effect. I am afraid, however, the same incongruity cannot be predicated of the teaching of advanced subjects like History or Political Economy, Psychology, Ethics or the Advanced Sciences. If their inhererent spirit is to be caught the student must approach the author in the language in which he wrote the subject, which he can never do through a translated version. I can well understand that the History of India can more appropriately be taught through the vernacular for capable authors have written useful works on the subject in the vernacular languages and the study entails no use of translations; but I refuse to believe that the student can be made to appreciate the philosophy of history or to enjoy a chapter of the History of England or Rome through a translation of Macaulay or of Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.' In the existing state of our vernacular literature with only a few suitable translations it is not consistent with efficiency to confine our studies in the advanced academic courses at present to mere translations." Sir Manubhai seems to object to the vernacula medium for higher education mainly on the ground that suitable original or translated text books on subjects like those he has specified are not yet available. But fairly good advanced text books have alrtady been made available in various vernaculars. Moreover, advanced students are not prevented from studying advanced books in English or any other foreign language, though they are rightly required by the Women's University to answer questions at their examinations in the vernacular. This ensures better assimilation and reproduction of what is read from books in foreign languages and reduces cramming to a greater extent than is possible in examinations conducted through a foreign medium. Finally, as regards the value of the Women's University's degrees, sensible persons will judge it by the degree courses and not by the medium of examinations. The Women's University, whatever may be its shortcomings, is on unassailable ground in adopting the vernacular as medium of instruction and examination.

On Eve Of League Assembly

Certain of the States of America are credited, according to a Geneva cable, with the intention of withdrawing from League of Nations. We are not surprised. The utter uselessness of the League to members that do not belong to the category of "Big League Powers" has been exposed, in its full and most disgusting nakedness. Membership for them of such an organisation is, therefore, more a serious liability than an asset as Abyssinia must be realising to her cost to-day. The Negus, we note incidentally, has asked the League "to supply the provisional Government in Western Abyssinia, with money and ammunition" and has re-affirmed Abyssinia's right to liberty and independence." The appearance of the Negus on the Geneva stage, challenging the Judas Iscariots would assuredly constitute a fitting dramatic denouement to the worst international tragedy of modern times, but it would not be accompanied by the intended "catharsis." The League will, for aught we know, respond by denying the existence of Ethiopia altogether and professing utter ignorance of any obligation to its Covenant. The League Powers will finally honour the Covenant and the collective system by a final act of collective betrayal.

One cannot help quoting the following words of H. N. Brailsford:

"Certainly the policy of this British Government deserves the condemnation of mankind. The French were a shade worse, but have, at least, the excuse of their dread of Hitler.

From first to last not one of the other 50 members of the League of Nations had the courage by word or act to shame them."

In this context even M. Litvinoff's plea, urged only now, that "the Covenant had not failed but the arms provided by the Covenanted have not been utilised." sounds irritatingly, if not repellantly, ironic.

It is difficult to describe in complimentary language what the League statesmen have done and what they propose to do. Having betrayed Abyssinia into the hands of inhuman barbarism they are going to pronounce funeral orations and then bury the body which, although not quite alive, is at least still gasping for breath. And with that body they are going to bury International morality and humanitarian obligations which they set out to protect but ended by complacently letting them be killed with mustard gas. For it cannot be emphasised too often or too highly that the victory of the outlaw, to which they have coolly reconciled themselves, has been achieved by poison-gassing Abyssinia—men, women, children, animals, cattle and even fields. In his interview with a British paper, Ras Kassa has described the atrocities perpetrated by Italians. He has described how the fortunes turned only with "concerted mustard gas attacks, which were carried out daily and systematically on a very wide scale," how not only soldiers but the civil population also were sprayed with it and how cattle and fields were poisoned to reduce the peasants to starvation. It makes revolting reading, yet—Geneva is preparing to welcome Signor Mussolini back.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent).

The recommendation of Carl von Ossietsky, the noted German pacifist, now in a concentration camp in Germany, for the Nobel Peace Prize this year has gained considerable support in Great Britain.

The Society "For Intellectual Liberty" says that nearly sixty prominent men and women have signified their approval of the recommendation. Among these are the Dean of Canterbury, Professor J. B. S. Haldane, Aldous Huxley, Julian Huxley, Augustus John, Professor H. J. Laski, Captain B. H. Liddell Hart, A. A. Milne, Dr. Maud Royden, Rose Macaulay, J. L. Hodson and Margery Fry. This recommendation, which was first put forward in 1934, has already been supported, in America by an influential committee which includes Professor John Dewey, in France by twelve prominent deputies and senators, and in Switzerland by 124 members of the Legislature.

Ascot Joke

The traditional glorious Ascot joke overheard this year:

Female socialite, at entrance to paddock: "You go on, I'll just go for a walk, it rather bores me looking at horses."

Men at Ascot take particular care not to spill things on their clothes, because:—

(a) Such an outfit costs 15 to 20 guineas to buy.

(b) Many of them are hired anyway (25s. charges plus a deposit of £7 to £8).

One firm supplied 5,000 men for this year's Ascot.

Negus On The Screen

It is stated that an offer has been made to the Emperor of Abyssinia to appear in an English film and that if he signs the contract production will begin almost immediately.

The scheme proposed is a serial depicting the various phases of the Emperor's life in his native land and in his exile. Shots of the Negus and his family in their temporary home in London would be included and in the final reels the Emperor would be afforded an opportunity of addressing the public on the Abyssinian tragedy. The managing director of the producting company, who is negotiating in the matter, is hopeful that the Negus will favourably consider its offer.

Bernard Shaw on Death

Mr. Bernard Shaw, now within a month of his 80th birthday, when told of the death of Maxim Gorki said: 'This is a very unlucky week; first Chesterton and now Gorki. Two very big men I dare say it is time for all of us nineteenth century writers to clear out. You had better prepare my obituary. . . You never know."

Britain's Quads

Britain's famous quads—Ann,

(Continued on Page 8)

How Britain Betrayed Abyssinia

A Sordid Story

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

If the Cabinet had shown as much decision in using Sanctions as it has displayed in dropping them, Mussolini would not to-day be celebrating his victory over the most cowardly and incompetent Government in British history.

The deed is done, and it remains to ask what is left of a bigger thing than Mr. Baldwin's reputation—the League he has betrayed.

Mr. Eden's promise so to reform the League as to establish its authority will rank among the most sinister jokes in history. Thanks to these capitalist statesmen—a Tardieu and a Laval no less than a Simon and a Hoare—it has betrayed its members in three continents.

It allowed all North China to be eaten up, province by province. It talked hopelessly through the three years of the savage Chaco war. And now it will welcome back to its debates the conqueror of Abyssinia.

The new hope; we are told, is in regional pacts. Neighbours in future must defend each other, while the rest look on.

Then who were Abyssinia's neighbours? Who but the British and the French? Together they could have forbidden this war, or stopped it, if necessary, with half their fleets.

Let us see what in fact they did.

Duce's Bluster

This miserable chapter of history began in December 1934. Italian troops had attacked an Ethiopian outpost with aeroplanes at the oasis of Wal-Wal.

The Duce blustered on such a scale, demanding an indemnity and an abject apology, that anyone familiar with his habits could draw the correct conclusion: "He meant to conquer Ethiopia and was looking for a pretext."

A month or so later the Italian Embassy proposed to "square" British interests, and a commission of experts was set up to enquire how an Italian conquest would affect them.

It reported in June. If one may trust the extracts from this secret document published in the Italian Press, it took a complacent view of this prospect.

Italy was a good friend; therefore, no strategical question could arise. Our trade was trifling, and might gain if Italy developed Abyssinia.

There would have to be an arrangement over Lake Tsana (the source of the Blue Nile, which irrigates Egypt and the Sudan). Finally, it would be desirable to get some frontier rectifications for the benefit of Kenya and the Sudan.

This disgraceful document reflected what has been, one suspects, the expert official view from first to last.

Italy's plans were regarded as a normal act of imperialist brigandage.

Laval's Move

In this atmosphere the Emperor's petitions to the League of Nations went unheeded. At Council after Council they were postponed, while Mussolini went on beating the big drum and sending out troops.

In January, 1935, M. Laval went to Rome, ended the long feud between Italy and France, and brought home a military understanding—of course against Hitler.

What did he pay? Not Austria; Mussolini had already mounted guard over its "independence." The published documents showed that France had ceded an African desert or two.

I wrote at the time that perhaps what he really gave was permission to conquer Abyssinia. Some months later the official Italian Press explicitly confirmed this suspicion.

M. Laval denied it, and his friends explained that he was innocent, for he did not know where or what Abyssinia was.

In March Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon met Mussolini at Stresa.

It is on record that they never even mentioned Abyssinia. What they did was to play high politics in the attempt to enlist one of the two Fascist Powers against the other—to save Democracy, I suppose.

At last the League had to do something about the Wal-Wal affair. But it forbade any inquiry as to whether Wal-Wal was on Abyssinian territory.

The conclusion, therefore, was that no one was to blame for an unhappy incident that caused 150 Abyssinian casualties.

Arms Ban

All this time, and right up to October, the British Government put an embargo on the sale of arms to both parties.

That did not inconvenience the Italians, but it ruined Abyssinia's chances of an effective defence.

A new phase began in June. Sir John Simon had left the Foreign Office, and Mr. Eden sat in the Cabinet as Minister for League affairs.

He went to Rome to talk it all over with the Duce. The interview was stormy, and the rumour may be true that Mussolini openly threatened to invade Egypt from Libya.

The British offer to give Abyssinia a port and a corridor in British Somaliland was well meant, but, naturally enough, it annoyed both the French and the Italians.

When in August the League at last faced the probability of war, Mr. Eden hesitated. He retreated from his first proposal for conciliation by the League, because the Duce denied the League's right to interfere.

Instead he accepted a discussion—behind the back of Abyssinia—among the three Imperial neighbours (Britain, France and Italy).

The terms proposed in Paris, though rather vague, closely resembled the Hoare-Laval plan of December. The Duce refused it; it gave him too little.

The puzzling event was the dispatch of the battle-fleet to the

(continued on page 14 col. 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

EGYPT AND GENEVA.

Egypt has done well to have expressed her desire to join the International Labour Office and we hope the formal invitation forwarded by the head of the conference will be promptly accepted. The organisation may be capitalist-ridden, but it has certainly made consistent efforts to ameliorate, to some extent, the condition of Labour in the countries that are its members. If it has not done more, if there are certain "member-states", the workers of which have been deprived even of the reforms adopted by the I.L.O. Conferences from time to time, the responsibility rests entirely with Governments concerned. But there is no meaning in Egypt's joining the League of Nations. Egypt can derive no benefits from a dead and deserted organisation. There is, however, a moral aspect to it, of which Egypt can, and should, make an issue. The membership of the League is reported to have been suggested by Britain almost as a generous gift and "under certain reservations." All this does not fit in with Egypt's status as an Independent and Sovereign State.

WAR ON WAR MAKERS.

True to its declarations before taking office, the Blum Ministry in France has introduced a Bill providing for the Nationalisation of the armament industries. The firms to be natianalised include names which send a shudder through every one who has any acquaintance with the workings and dangers of an armament firm. It is not yet possible to say how completely the Government will control what, in the hands of individuals, concerned only with profit-making, constitutes a terrible menace to peace because it is the main factor contributing indirectly to the development of a war-mind. But there is no doubt that M. Blum is striking one of the greatest blows in the cause of peace. We wish the French lead will shame others into following it.

A TIMELY STATEMENT

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has done well to issue a statement on the rumoured negotiations between him, as representing the Congress, and Pandit Malaviya, as representing the Nationalist Party, with regard to the next elections. The statement is timely in view of the attempts made to show that Pandit Jawaharlal holds views on the Communal Decision different from those adopted by the Congress and that, therefore, he has been seeking a compromise with the Nationalist Party. The Congress President now makes it clear that there have been no formal negotiations on the subject but that he and Pandit Malaviya and several other Congressmen are actively attempting to see that, even if the differences about the Communal Decision are not soon composed, "all of us should make every effort to bring together all the forces that are anti-imperialist and are working for Indian freedom." He also gives the public the assurance that "Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's earnest desire that we should all pull together is reciprocated by all concerned and when this wide-spread desire is present it is reasonable to expect that it will bear fruit." Such a position will, of course, not be appreciated by those like Dr. Moonje, who openly support British imperialism.

A WARNING

Restrictions on public workers seem to be the order of the day in Baroda, and the latest to excite official wrath is Dr. Sumant Mehta himself, the President of the Baroda State Praja Mandal. He is ordered to give an advance copy of the speech which he has proposed to deliver to-morrow at a public meeting to be held to protest against the prohibitory orders served on certain other workers of the Praja Mandal. Such an order may appear to be less drastic than one altogether prohibiting a speech on the subject. But it is only the thin end of the wedge and will, of course, be followed by others whether Dr. Mehta complies with it or not. We shall for the pressent await the developments during the next few hours but would once again warn the authorities that attempts to suppress open constitutional agitation will only drive it underground and into unconstitutional channels.

PREPARING THE GROUND.

How the reversal of the Sanctionist policy by Britain was preceded by a well-organized campaign to convert the pro-Sanctions public opinion is gathered from a pamphlet entitled "Italy And the Abyssinian War" which has been sent to us. The author, A. H. Abbati, is described on the cover as "A British economist of international reputation, who recently went to Italy to ascertain the truth about the position in that country." Perhaps, he needed this introduction. And in any case the anxiety to emphasize his "international reputation" and his search for "truth" is not very reassuring. Nor do we find any evidence of a serious economic study of the situation in the 16 pages of the pamphlet. The author clearly set out to prove that the Sanctionist policy of Britain was futile and unjust, that the Italians are a nice set of people who have great regard for the British and that Italy has a just claim over Abyssinia. And after seeing a number of charming Roman Countesses in their Palazzos, Italian officials and economists he does prove it to his own satisfaction—and may we hope to the entire satisfaction of those who "inspired" this economic research? In his anxious desire to make the British look silly in this matter of sanctions he juggles with a set of transparently "prepared" statistics and shows that the Sanctions, far from being a nuisance, are proving a profitable proposition to Italy. It is clearly a case of excessive zeal getting the better of—let's say, the economics of the "British economist of international reputation."

Unemployment

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly spare some space for the following in your valued paper:—

It is a good sign of the times that efforts, though rather late in the day, are being made to relieve the educated unemployed.

Government should investigate and correct the present system of employing only the rich and influential which is partially responsible for the unemployment among the educated classes. The employers should take the financial want or where all the candidates concerned, are poor, the degree of such want, as one of the determining factors while making their choice.

No married woman should be entertained by the employers to the exclusion of needy and equally qualified applicants, if she has a husband who can comfortably support her.

All this means really a type of Hitleristic campaign and to some it may appear that the scheme is not worth our while. But let me aver that unless and until this is done, the higher posts will always be the monopoly of the rich.

Government should next work for creating work for the unemployed. We have in our country quite a number of capable heads and hands. We have also cheap labour, abundance of raw material and a large capital available. We have the glowing example of our sugar industry behind us and a wide market before, in India itself. What is wanted—and that too at the outset—is just that little Protection which accounted for the phenomenal success of our sugar industry. Will Government who want to help the educated unemployed grudge this?—Yours, etc.,

"BABLI."

The Maharaja of Patiala was re-elected President at the recent meeting of Cricket Club of India

At the same meeting it was decided to raise subscription rates for life membership, entrance fee and annual membership fee.

Both facts are true to the "traditions and spirit" of Indian cricket!

* * * * *

The Manager of the Indian Hockey Team said: "We will keep India's flag flying."

But not, let's hope, like Major Brittain-Jones who prefers to keep it flying upside down.

* * * *

We learn from a report in the "Leader" of Allahabad that the rank and file of the Chhatari Nawab's National Agriculturist Muslims are demanding a distinctly Muslim wing in the Party. The difficulties, in theory and practice, are obvious. And we sympathise with the Nawab and his fellow-leaders of the Party.

But we do not despair, nor ought they, of success in surmounting them. In fact, the situation is saturated—because of the heavy monsoon we had almost mechanically said drenched—with optimism. For, we read that the Party meeting "adjourned to Tuesday in order to enable the Nawabs and Sir Jwala Srivastava to lay the matter before His Excellency the Governor and take his 'advice.'"

Amen.

By the way, Mr. Jinnah need not remain curious or inquisitive about the Nawabs any more.

* * * *

"YELLOW PERIL'S" GOOD POINTS.

—Caption in Sunday paper

One of them being its menace to the White peril?

* * * *

Ras Kassa told a Press reporter in London that Abyssinians could never come to grips with White Italians because by the time, the former had penetrated through the "native" ranks, the former had disappeared.

But the Abyssinians, it is well-known, eventually did meet them—in the very civilised and effective shape of mustard gas.

* * * *

There appear to be prospects of Egypt joining the League of Nations under the aegis of Britain

Then, may India be allowed to retire?

* * * *

The Pope is said to be anxious over the situation in Palestine.

Let us earnestly hope for the best. You see, we are irresistibly reminded of Abyssinia and "the glorious victory of a pious people."

* * * *

The Negus has sent a note to the League of Nations reaffirming Abyssinia's right to liberty and independence.

The Lion of Judah does seem to be in a mood for rubbing it in.

* * * *

An Italian note to the League Council expresses confidence that the improvement in the situation would permit Italy to resume collaboration with the League.

It is now for the Council to vindicate this confidence and it would.

As to the confidence placed in the League by the Negus—well it has been deposited deep down into the ground to be entirely safe from bombs and poison gases.

* * * *

NEED OF A FIRMER HAND IN SPAIN.

Public Wearying Of Disorders

—Bori Bunder headlines.

Will Britain oblige very kindly, with Lord Willingdon who must be feeling restless in his comparative idleness?

Through Vernaculars To Mass Contact

SIR MANUBHAI MEHTA ON TRUE EDUCATION

It Must Create Love Of Learning Which Must Last Through Life

"The imparting of education through the Vernaculars is very useful as a means of quantitative expansion. You can reach the masses only through an enlarged use of the Vernaculars; but along with quantitative broadening we need also a qualitative enrichment, a depth of culture that you may not be able to reach unless you call the aid of foreign implements.

"Mere instruction—which means instilling or pouring in of knowledge—can more effectively be carried out through the Vernaculars. However, education does not end with such instruction or with your leaving the portals of your 'alma mater.' True education consists not in the mere imparting of learning, it ought to create rather a love of learning, which would last through life."

This observation was made by Sir Manubhai Mehta, on Saturday evening when he delivered the Convocation Address of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University, at the Sir C.J. Hall.

The Women's University has now come of age, having been founded by Professor D.D. Karve in 1916.

Prominent among those present on the occasion were Lady Thackersey, Professor D.D. Karve, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. K.F. Nariman, Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Lady Vidyagauri Nilkanth, Mr. V. N. Chanvarkar, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dewan Bahadur K.M. Jhaveri and Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas.

At the outset, Mrs.Irawati Karve, Registrar of the University, read out the report, which stated that examinations were held in 19 centres and in six different languages.

Lady Vidyagauri Nilkanth proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Manubhai Mehta for consenting to deliver the address.

Mr. S.S. Patkar, Chancellor of the University, conferred the degrees on the successful candidates at the examinations held in April last.

(His speech was published in our yesterday's issue.)

The following are extracts from Sir Manubhai Mehta's speech:—

The importance of the Convocation this year has been specially heightened by the fact that the Indian Women's University now enters on its twenty-first year. Born in 1916, the Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University now attains its age of majority and I take this opportunity of wishing it many happy returns and a bright and prosperous future. Standing on this thin border line which divides her tutelage of girlhood from her independence as a mature woman she is here ready to give an account of what she has achieved in the past and also what she aspires to accomplish in the future. It is a day of stock-taking and the balance-sheet of her failure and triumphs has been duly laid before the public. To me the account reveals no reason for any despondency. Her past career has been free from grave blemish or blunders. There has been little to occasion any genuine regret; and the future is full of hope, as it opens up a clear prospect of perfectibility, of plenitude of power and of patriotic purpose. At the same time we cannot afford to shut our eyes to the immense magnitude of the task still awaiting attention. It is no doubt true that there has been an appreciable rise in the number of girls who appear at the Entrance Examination of the University and also of girls who pass and go out of its portals with a full-fledged degree. For whereas only four girls were successful at the Entrance Examination in 1916, as many as 248 appeared in 1934, of whom 172 were declared succesful. It was only in 1919 that one lady was awarded the Graduate's Degree; whereas as many as 48 ladies obtained their Degree in 1935. This progress however makes but a drop in the ocean. Looking to the heavy burden of illiteracy that has been the sad heritage of the country, the immense leeway to make up is capable of astounding the most indomitable faith and the most courageous heart. We must, to our shame, acknowledge that our ancestors have not been just or fair to our womenfolk. It is true that occasionally we read of the achievements of a Gargi, or a Maitreyi, a Lilavati or a Lopamudra in field of literature or science in ancient India, but we also learn how woman was otherwise debarred from the study of the Vedas.

DAWN OF NEW ERA.

Happily, we have now awakened to the dawn of a New Era. We are slowly getting relieved from the incubus of a crushing nightmare. A change is coming over the spirit of our dream. We now realise the futility of the prospect that "Man can ever become free while woman remains a slave." The old order is changing fast, rapidly giving place to new. Our women of to-day have aspired to equality with men in all spheres of activity,—domestic, social, educational and political. They have asked for freedom to own and hold property and freedom to initiate and enter into contracts, marital and commercial They have now been admitted also to an enlarged political franchise under the "Reforms." Our duty to advance the status of woman and elevate her educational qualifications and fitness to hold her own in the political life of the country has therefore assumed the sanctity of a Trust which we must scrupulously endeavour to discharge.

Light has come from the East as was but natural; and founded on the model of the Women's University in Japan, we see at last a new structure of a University for Women in India rising up before our eyes. The Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Women's University is destined to play the part of a harbinger sounding its clarion call at the approaching Dawn, waking up the people of the Bombay Presidency to their duty towards their womenfolk, their wives and their daughters.

BEHIND BENGAL AND MADRAS.

There had been not a single separate college for girls in the Presidency. Bengal boasts of as many as 4 colleges reserved for women, while Madras provides 5 such colleges for the exclusive benefit of girls. The Bombay Government had incurred a reproach that they had not been keenly alive to the need for the education of girls. The blame was perhaps not quite justly apportioned; for the ultimate responsibility for allowing the mass of our women-folk to remain steeped in ignorance and intellectual darkness must be traced to ourselves. Apathy to the benefits of education and the evils of early marriage and other baneful social customs and practices have wrought this havoc and still work as drags and heavy handicaps in the path of educational reform. Government cannot however be lightly absolved from the charge of having neglected the education of the masses and especially of the womenfolk of the country. There was a very tardy response to the cry for legislation stopping the injurious custom of early marriages of girls and even when the necessary laws have been passed there is no keen desire to enforce the law and prevent the evil. Their avowed policy of religious neutrality has perhaps served long to cloak a multitude of sins of omission and commission. When education was being enforced as a compulsory duty on citizens in other countries there was no response to the popular demand to make education compulsory even in urban and specially selected areas. The difficulties of enforcing compulsion have been terribly accentuated by the poverty of the masses and their baneful social usages and customs. The snail-like pace at which the rate of literacy amongst women has been creeping up can only be remedied and accelerated by the combined efforts of the people as well as the Government. Under such discouraging circumstances it is a comfort to see the Nathibai Thackersey University for Women flourishing and I must utilise this opportunity to pay my humble tribute of admiration for the selfless and self-sacrificing activities and the devoted zeal of its celebrated founder—Dhondopanth Karve, whose good name is bound to go down to posterity as the Hermit of Hingne—the devout Tapasvi who conceived this noble ideal and spared no pain to bring it to life He has roamed over the entire globe to collect alms sufficient to nourish his cherished offspring and it must give him not a little satisfaction to see how the tree he had planted has flourished and how it is digging its roots down so as to stand the ravages of time and abide its life of stress and storm in this struggling world. I cannot also allow this opportunity to pass without paying my tribute of homage to the memory of my friend, the late Sir Vithaldas Thakersey—a benevolent patron of learning, whose farseeing sagacity coupled with his patriotism and love for the country of his birth secured a munificent and princely endowment which has ensured the long-life and stability of this useful Institution.

"It has now become almost a tenet of religion," observed Sir Manubhai, "and an article of faith to avow that all education can best be imparted through the mother-tongue of the student, and that the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction would effect much saving of time and energy. It is in our vernacular language in which we have babbled and prattled as tiny babes in our cradle. It is the language in which we think our thoughts and the language in which we dream our dreams. To undertake to teach a growing infant the multiplication tables and the Rule of Three through the English language is a senseless waste of time and effort.

"I am afraid however," continued Sir Manubhai, "the same incongruity cannot be predicated of the teaching of advanced subjects like History, Political Economy, Psychology, Ethics, or Advanced Sciences. If their inherent spirit is to be caught, the student must approach the author in the language in which he wrote the subject, which he can never do through a translated version."

It would not be consistent with efficiency if advanced academic studies were confined to mere translations and the girls were left unprepared to pursue their studies with the originals. Moreover, education should not be confounded with or limited to mere instruction, which could be effectively carried out through the vernaculars.

WHAT IS TRUE EDUCATION

True education, however, consisted not in the mere imparting or learning; it ought to create rather a love of learning which would last through life.

"Education is akin to culture," went on Sir Manubhai, "the extraction from within—a development and growth of the intellectual faculties and the maturing of the latent potentialities which may be spread over one's entire life.

"The small volume of literature that can be made available through the vernacular translations is apt to be exhausted in the first five or seven years of study in High schools; and academic training would be reduced to an insipid and colourless repetition if the portals of the vast learning awaiting to be tenderly approached through the medium of a foreign tongue are to remain for ever closed to your alumni. What would appear to be more fruitful would be to let the entire part of instruction to be carried on through the vernaculars, leaving higher and real education to be pursued through the study of English and other European languages.

"Education should secure an effective training for Life, and Life in these days means holding communion with the whole course of thought and culture throughout the entire world. We have to maintain and develop this cultural contact with the rest of the world.

"The imparting of instruction through the vernaculars is likely to create a suspicion of inferiority attached to your Degree and it is the duty of the Trustees of this University to see that their Degrees are not undervalued as tinsel.

"The imparting of education through the vernaculars is very useful as a means of quantitative expansion. You can reach the masses only through an enlarged use of the vernaculars; but along with quantitative broadening we need also a qualitative enrichment, a depth of culture that you may not be able to reach unless you call the aid of foreign implements.

"If academic education is to cultivate a love of reseach and investigation, do not fight shy of a steady pursuit of the study through all channels, indigenous as well as foreign."

Sir Manubhai, however did not think that education through the vernaculars would ever remain impracticable. When he was at the helm of affairs in Baroda, the systematic work of translation of standard works was undertaken, and a department for coining technical and scientific terms was set on foot. He urged that what might be possible 50 years hence should not be prematurely twisted into the University curriculum of to-day, so as to impair the value of its teaching and the worth of the degrees conferred on its alumni.

ILLITERACY & GOVT. APATHY

Sir Manubhai, at the outset, referred to the illiteracy in India and said that the Government could not be lightly absolved from the charge of having neglected the education of the masses and especially of the womenfolk of the country. There was a very tardy response to the cry for legislation stopping the injurious custom of early marriages of girls, and even when the necessary laws were passed, there was no keen desire to enforce the law and prevent the evil. "Their avowed policy of religious neutrality," said Sir Manubhai, "has perhaps served long to cloak a multitude of sins of omission and commission. When education was being enforced as a compulsory duty on citizens in other countries there was no response to the popular demand to make education compulsory even in the urban and specially selected rural areas. The snail-like pace at which the rate of literacy amongst women has been creeping up can only be remedied and accelerated by the combined efforts of the people as well as the Government."

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Referring to the need for a separate University for women, Sir Manubhai said that in the present state of society a separate university was absolutely necessary. The Indian Womens' University would continue to cater the needs of the generality of the people, who were still conservative and who could not think of co-education with any equanimity

The education a woman needs ought to make her a loving wife, a fond mother, an astute housewife, and a capable citizen, able to defend her own rights and to stand the struggle of life even when undefended by her male friends and relatives. This object could more successfully be attained only by a special University reserved for women.

PURITY & PIETY

Turning to the successful candidates, Sir Manubhai said: "It is your hands to perpetuate the sovereignty of the softer sex both at Home and on the Forum by keeping yourself away from evil and not allowing your hands to be soiled by corrupt practices and gross intrigue. It is open to you to vindicate that the hand that rocks the cradle may equally rule the world. By purity and piety you can win more hearts than can man by his valour or his wisdom. Transmit your enriched soul to your dear children, so as permanently to uplift the human race and exalt it to a higher plane."

FRESH STRIKES IN PARIS

Protest Against Alleged Breach Of Agreement By Employers

PARIS, June 27.

Fresh strikes continue to break out daily and most serious development occurred in Lorraine, where a general strike has been declared in heavy industries affecting over 30,000 workers who struck as a protest against the alleged failure of employers, loyally to keep to the terms of the agreement recently reached in Paris.—Reuter's Special.

SIR AUSTEN RESIGNS

Membership Of League Of Nations Union

SANCTIONS POLICY SEQUEL

LONDON, June 27.

Sir Austen Chamberlain resigned from the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union and membership of the Union as a consequence of the Union's policy on sanctions.

Announcing his decision Sir Austen Chamberlain says, Sanctions cannot restore the independence of Abyssinnia. To continue Sanctions, still more to increase them, would be futile for the purpose for which they were designed for and are fraught with peril to the peace of Europe.—Reuter.

Some Monsoon Musings

Will 1936 Season Beat Record Of A. D. 1849?

Beginning June 5; Mid-June Downpours; Scene At City Shop; Deserters Of Benches; Reclamation Recuperation; Omnipresent Bhaiyyas; Week-End Gales

(By A Tramp.)

The monsoon rains this year set in amidst a blare of publicity, duly heralded by light showers, lightning and thunder. It was like the arrival of a great Indian potentate whose "tentative" programme is first announced and then undergoes change in the last minute, before which the newspapers have boosted him and what he would say, what "official arrangements and bundobust" have been made and what the non-officials were going to do.

WHAT HAPPENED ON JUNE 5.

For, on June 5 last, a heavy downpour with lightning and thunder, which sent children indoors, flying into their parents' arms, almost created an impresion that the "big rains" had set in. Instead of rain, however, the sun came out in his full glory, while white clouds sneaked along over the horizon, making their presence felt, although they were impotent and could not do more than cause a shower here and a shower there. To some, it is true, these showers were frankly irritating. To the impatient who were not ready with their rain-coats and new umbrellas they came as a positive affront!

But sitting in a room on Sunday, safely sheltered from the roaring downpours outside, one felt that those days were merely dreams, which did not exist in reality.

And vanishing memories of those awful days, when the sun irritated the blistered skin and the light showers mocked at the poor human beings on earth, were completely wiped out, as one travelled in the "fast" local trains on Sunday evening, as they slowly and monotonously churned their way from Mahaluxmi to Parel and from thence to Elphinstone Road station (stopping on the way for minutes). And at Poibavdi men waded through knee-deep water and vehicles crawled along, their wheels well-hidden underneath the dirty water over which floated gallons of lubricating oil in its varied colours.

RAINS IN RIGHT EARNEST.

At the end of the second week of June, the rains set in, in right earnest, when a certain section of the citizens was already entertaining doubts if the monsoon rains had not been delayed. And when the rains came in mighty torrents, men heaved a sign of relief. And every one had the feeling in his or her mind, "After all, it has happened." Yes, the monsoon had not merely set in. It soon "struck form" as they say in cricket, and right till Sunday evening, it had a breezy innings. For it is difficult to recall when Bombay had had such a heavy downpour. Between June 21 last and Sunday, (June 28) Bombay had a rainfall of 20 inches! And on Sunday alone between 8 a.m., and 5 p.m., the city had 5 inches of rain.

When elements are in a fury the atmosphere all round presents an awe-inspiring spectacle. Whoever is taken unawares by the heavy wind and rain, is subjected to the ruthlessness with which the forces of nature operate. It was on an afternoon only a few days ago that a gentleman was talking loudly on the footpath near the Flora Fountain in front of the West End Watch Company.

SCENE AT CITY SHOP.

A huge crowd of people was suddenly held up, by a terrific downpour and a strong breeze. A lot of confusion prevailed all over the place; gentlemen tracing their steps with a dignified gait on the pavement were slipping fast and pitifully gathering themselves; men stood there in their costly suits, blissfully oblivious of the fact that water was drizzling down their shoulders, after having collected near a leaky corner somewhere above. And the gentleman was talking in his usual bolsterous tone, as if he cared nothing even if the world was swept away in deluge. Then presently, came a blast of wind and off flew his hat, and went rolling over and over on to the pavement into pools of dirty water. The loud bolsterous tones disappeared and the gentleman chased the hat. But it was too late and before he could collect it, from somewhere came a baby-car and one of its wheels went right over the hat and there was an end of the matter.

As I plodded along my way nome in the night, the change brought over by the monsoon rains in the surrounding atmosphere was still more striking. The Flora Fountain, the favourite haunt of dozens of men in the summer, who used to sit on the parapet wall and gossip away the weary time sitting heavy over them, is now desolate. Only the stony statues there get the rain and the lights burn away listlessly.

FAITHFUL BENCHES DESERTED.

A few yards beyond, those merciful benches of the City Improvement Trust which were the resting places of the destitute who know not where to go to sleep when overtaken by night, are wet and dirty. There is a warning stuck to almost every bench running, "Standing and sleeping prohibited". The rain had its own warning too added the word "Sitting" to the humble list of what the people ought not to do with those benches!

But where have all these people gone? Where, indeed, have they mysteriously disappeared? Ask the pavements, where one sees human poverty and misery, crumpled up in rags, clinging to the walls of buildings, trying to keep away from the rain, which beats on them remorselessly. A rainless day is a happy day for the derelicts. For they have nothing to protect themselves against the chill wind and rain.

And as one moves on towards the Churchgate Reclamation at that dreadful hour (it is past 11 p. m.), in the distance the roaring of the Chowpatty back-waters is distinctly heard. All around is silence, the tarred roads reflecting over them the myriads of street-lights, the rain splattering in an unending strain, the rivulets running into the gutters below adding to the noise, the rhythm of flowing water.

WHAT "SILENCE ZONE" MEANS

But before going to the Churchgate Reclamation one has to cross the junction of the Queen's Road and the Churchgate Street.

There all thought of monsoon comes to an end, and there one has to look for one's life. For, has not the "Silence Zone" come into being since June first? In that chaos and confusion caused by rain, wind and monsoon, one knows not from what corner a motor vehicle comes along, or dash past like an express train, its horns completely shut, the noise of its engine (these are days of silent cars!) utterly lost in the din and fury of the elements! These are days when one need not place too much reliance on the brakes of the car. These are days when the motor vehicles take to skidding as ducks take to water. And these are days when there cannot be too much caution on the part of the pedestrian while crossing street-corners after 11 o'clock in the night!

OUTING AT RECLAMATION

And carefully one crosses the road, and makes his way towards the Marine Drive. It may be true, that at that hour Devils hold their dances in such a lonely place. But there are times when such places are a relief to such human beings. And in that desolate place, the Chowpatty set waves rise in a mass and break against the parapet wall. Often they pay little courtesy to that wall and splash the road with foam and salt water. And to his utter amazement, one finds a row of motor cars carrying persons who have come there to enjoy the breeze at that unearthly hour! And one asks oneself, whether these people in their luxurious saloon cars, are seeking to escape from the monotony of this new civilisation? Or are they caught in the cogs of that civilisation and like victims, drawn to this desolate place for that kind of pleasure and enjoyment brought within their reach?

But to a pedestrian carrying nothing but an umbrella, there is no shelter at that place and he comes back to catch the train for the suburbs, in fact, the last train that provides the connection between the city and the remote villages on the railway line (for, the suburbs are nothing more), for the night.

SCENE IN LAST TRAIN.

And as one steps into the train, one finds that the rain has left its impress there too. Half the benches are wet and cannot be used. One has to travel in a closed train, almost hermetically sealed. At every station, the doors are opened temporarily and are closed again, as the train starts. Outside, the train is battered by rain trying to force itself inside the compartment, groping for some obscure corner which is kept open. Inside, the passengers are huddled into an irregular mass of living beings, representing various interests.

OUR OMNIPRESENT BHAIYAS.

In one corner sit young men returning from the last cinema show. In another corner sit the "Dudh Bhayyas" with their terrible Hindi accents, which can turn the dead men in their graves. But almost every one in the train is overcome by the feeling of monsoon. A stillness reigns supreme, occasionally interrupted by a Bhayya cracking his last joke for the night, before he dozes off to sleep over the shoulders of some, poor city clerk, returning home late in the night. You may wake up the Bhayya and make him sit for a few minutes, but as often as he is warned, cautioned and threatened, so often does he doze off to sleep again, over the shoulders of the same person, who may be obstinate enough to continue to sit in that place!

Outside, the mighty trees droop their heads, beaten by rain and shaken by the winds. The sky assumes a steely gray aspect, carrying heavy clouds which appear to be almost grazing the far-off house-tops.

As one gets down the train at a suburban station, one feels the calmness all over, oppressive and almost intimidating. Life appears to be in a state of coma. Only the crickets chirp in some farway bush, the frogs croak in cess-

(Continued on Page 8)

Rot Sets In League Machinery?

MOVE TO INSTITUTE INQUIRY

GENEVA, June 27.

Private talks regarding the reform of the League continued.

The idea is crystallising in favour of a commission of enquiry but it is already apparent that an overwhelming percentage of opinion favours the maintenance of the covenant in its present form with certain elasticity for the interpretation of material articles.

The withdrawal of Nicaragua is regarded as evidence of the weakening of ties which both the central American states attach to the League.

It is believed both Argentime and Chile are wavering in their allegiance.—Reuter's Special.

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A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Haji Amin El-Husseini

MAN BEHIND THE ARAB REVOLT

"In an office of a modern business man, very close to the Wailing Wall between the mosques and the churches, I found the man who directs the actual Arab revolution," writes the Palestinian correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung", Frankfurt

It was Haj Emin El-Husseini the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and President of the Supreme Arab Council.

Haj Amin is a born revolutionary. Although only forty-two years old, he has behind him a long career of struggles.

1920, at the age of twenty-six he directed his first insurrection. He was condemned to prison but escaped. Two years later he was granted a pardon and nominated as the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and President of the Supreme Arab Council.

The influence which Haj Amin El Husseini exercises upon the Arab masses is immense.

One of his partisans once said to me "If Haj Amin declared a Holy war, all the Arabs of Palestine will fall in under his banner and destroy root and branch, any obstacles that might stand in the way."

"He is a modern Alladin," said another, "who may liberate the spirits but will soon find out that he could resist them no more....."

Turkey And The Straits Of Dardanelles

The "Zeitschrift fur Politik", Berlin, writes:

Since the settlement of 1923 Turkey has lost no opportunity of pushing her revisionist aims. She recognises the principle of free passage through the Straits but has from the very first, attacked the demilitarisation clauses included in the Treaty by the Powers as a guarantee of that free passage. Not without reason, Turkey sees in the articles which forbid her to erect permanent fortifications on the shores of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and on the European coast on the Sea of Marmora a discriminatory interference in her sovereign rights, and a threat against her security.

TURKEY'S FEARS.

The urgency of these questions has been increased by Turkey's participation in Sanctions against Italy. To a certain extent, Italy threatens Turkey, though the threat has not yet been put into words. The Powers have taken no steps to reassure Ankara. The Italian Dodecanese Islands lie in disturbing proximity to the Narrows, and could, in case of need, become a base of operations against them. When England inquired of the Mediterranean States what their attitude would be in the event of a sanctionist war against Italy, Turkey's answer was favourable to the League. But she had it in mind to make practical co-operation dependent on the restoration of full Turkish sovereignty over the Straits.

DIPLOMATIC TANGLE.

England has no intention of opposing these Turkish aims in all their respects, since Italy's hostility has made her largely dependent on Turkish friendship in the Mediterranean. In addition, England hopes that the fortification of Straits might stop the intervention of a Red Fleet in the Mediterranean at a critical moment. Besides, London is aware of plans for the inclusion of the Black Sea States in "Black Sea Pact." It is no secret that the realisation of these plans would give Bolshevism another strategic advantage over England. It seems possible that English policy will concede to Turkey to-day a right that Turkey might take to-morrow without England's consent.

The military obligations imposed on Turkey were conceived to prevent her from developing a Straits policy that served the interests of the Soviet Union. Since then, the political situation has undergone a fundamental change. First, the Soviet Union has once more become a sea Power. England may not fear it, but she must take it into consideration. Secondly, and far more important, Italy, one of the Powers in the anti-Soviet front that signed the Straits Statute, has fallen out with her allies. Since Japan, another of the signatory Powers, is hardly likely to send her fleet to the Mediterranean, there remain only France and England as guarantors of the 'status quo'. It is clear that these two Powers would have difficulty in repelling a Soviet naval incursion, if a hostile Italian fleet lay in their rear.

PITH OF THE PROBLEM.

Here is the core of the Narrows problem. Re-fortification would only suit British interests if it were directed against the U.S.S.R. But in addition there would also have to be a limitation of the right of free passage for warships in time of war, a limitation from which only the Red fleet would suffer. But Turkey wishes to maintain the right of free passage as laid down in Lausanne and to abolish only the demilitarisation clauses. It may safely be assumed that England will only agree to Turkish wishes if Turkey pays the price demanded by London. This would take the form of a firm Anglo-Turkish alliance with certain guarantees as to British interests in the Straits. Here also, then, in the Narrows, there is a front where Europe stands in bitter, voiceless struggle with the Soviet Union. But England, as protagonist of the West, will see that the Turkish Crescent flies over the forts of Sedd el Bahr, Kale Sultanije and the rest, not in the shadow of the Red Flag and the Soviet Star, but in that of the Union Jack.

UNIVERSAL ARTS LEAGUE

Its Activities

The Universal Arts League was formed in the month of November 1934 with the object of bringing together men and women of different nationalities and communities interested in the art movement of the day from different parts of the city in particular and India in general. The League was inaugurated by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu before a distinguished gathering of artists and art lovers.

LECTURES AND DEBATES

During the period under review the League held 21 meetings where lectures were delivered on different subjects of art in different parts of the city as well out of Bombay by eminent Indian and European scholars. The League also arranged an Inter-Collegiate Debate which aroused a great deal of enthusiasm in the student world of Bombay. Lectures on different subjects of arts delivered in Gujarati by Dr. Vyas were a popular feature of our activities.

There were also representations addressed to the Municipality and questions affecting civic arts were also discussed.

ART EXHIBITIONS

The League arranged five exhibitions in different parts of the city. The Art Exhibition arranged in aid of Quetta Relief Fund and opened by the Mayor of Bombay attracted a good deal of public attention and the League was able to contribute a handsome donation of Rs. 200 to the Relief Fund.

During the period covered by the report the League arranged four musical concerts for the benefit of the members and friends. The League records the reception held in honour of the world-renowned exponent of the art of Indian dancing, Sjt. Uday Shanker and his party on the eve of their tour to the continent. The weekly music classes and the photography classes run at the New Era Schools are a recent feature due to the growing popularity of the League and we hope to extend our activities still further as soon as our finances and other conditions permit.

The following have been elected as office-bearers for the current year:

Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil, (President); Dr. D. G. Vyas, D.O.M.S. and Mrs. Sushilaben M. D. Morarji (Vice-Presidents); Mr. Jayant Kothari and Mr. Jaychandra Sheth (Hon. Secretaries); Mr. Tribhovandas Pragji (Hon. Treasurer); Mr. Manhar R. Vakil, Bar-at-Law, Mrs. Sarojben Yodh, Mr. Phiroze Mirza, Mr. M. Desai, and Mr. Umesh Benegal (Members).

MUSLIMS IN JAIPUR

Demand For Inquiry Into Alleged Ill-Treatment

The Hon. Secretary, the Jamiatul Muslimeen Bombay, writes:

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the general Board of the Jamiatul Muslimeen, Bombay, held on Sunday:—

"This meeting of the general Board of the Jamiatul Muslimeen, Bombay, strongly protests against the treatment meted to the Mussalmans of Jhunjhnun (Jaipur) and the unjust attitude of the present officers of the State, and requests H. E. the Viceroy to move in this matter and appoint an impartial inquiry Committee, excluding the State officers, to make inquiries in the matter and attend to the grievances of the Jhunjhnun Muslims"

Indian News From Here And There

Mahatma: A World Asset

He Has Given New Orientation To Indian Political Movement, Says Dr. Arya

(From Our Correspondent.)
AMRITSAR, June 28.

"A life dedicated to the service of his countrymen, ennobled by his unbounded love of mankind, consecrated by the genius of self-sacrifice."

In these words Dr. Arya, speaking at a meeting at the Brahmo Sadan Ashram yesterday evening paid a tribute to Gandhiji, the appropriateness of which was only heightened by the lofty idealism of the latter's life.

NEW LEAD.

"Mahatma Gandhi is not a priest but a prophet, who has given a new orientation to political movement of the country and led revolution with the help of his spiritual power, which surprised the whole world," said the speaker, continuing his speech on Gandhiji.

"Whether or not, he leads at the present moment, the political moment of the country, made no difference to the immense sway he exercises over the minds of his countrymen. True seeker after truth in life, Gandhiji may yet save mankind from its brutal instinct of violence. Such a life is truly a world asset.

INTERPRETER OF HINDUISM.

Describing him as the greatest interpreter of Hinduism, the speaker said that he has given a new message to the world.

Alluding to the doctor's four-hour interview with Gandhiji, during which the former differed from the latter, the speaker said that Mahatma speaks not 'as you and I do,' but with the fervour of a prophet and at the end of the interview Gandhiji showered upon him the divine smile.

The speaker proceeded to say that Gandhiji had taught his men to stand erect in self-respect and to think and criticise for themselves as none has done. Consequently the Indians have to-day ceased to consider themselves as low cringing crawling, worms.

Concluding his speech Dr. Arya said "that if he were to make a choice between taking the reins of the Indian empire and sitting at the feet of Gandhiji the speaker would let go the whole Empire and would sit at the prophet's feet."

Dr. Satyapal the President of the Punjab Congress Committee presided over the meeting.

SHOLAPUR PROTESTS

Why Hold Congress Session In Village?

(From A Correspondent.)
SHOLAPUR, June 27.

Discontent prevails in Sholapur Congress left-wing, regarding the M.P.C.C. Decision about the Village Congress Session. The working Committee member Shankarao Deo visited Sholapur on 23rd instant.

During his stay here the Congressmen expressed discontent, over this issue and staged a walk-out in the meeting held on 24th inst. and presented a blackdyed yarn garland.

At night a public meeting was held as a protest against his attitude in not freely expressing his views over this.

SHOLAPUR'S INVITATION.

The city Congress Committee have passed a resolution to reconsider the M. P. C. C. resolution and sent a copy of the same to the Working Committee on behalf of Sholapur.

Mr. Vibhute, the Congress Secretary requests the Working Committee to support Sholapur invitation wholeheartedly.

APPLICATION TIME EXTENDED

For C. P. Provincial Assembly Elections

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, June 27.

A C. P. Government Gazette notification says that the time, within which the applications for inclusion in the Electoral Rolls of General, Muhammadan, Anglo-Indian, European Womens and Backward tribes Constituencies of Provincial Assembly in respect of qualifications, for which application is necessary under paragraph 9 of part eighth of sixth Schedule to the Government of India Act 1935, has been extended to July 10.

CONGRESS STANDS ON PEOPLE'S STRENGTH

Karnatak P.C.C. President's Warning To Voters

(From A Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, (By Mail)

In an important statement issued by Sjt. Siddappa Hosmani, M.L.A. President Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, he warns the voters not to promise any one of their votes as the Congress is going to run candidates for every Constituency. He says, that some individuals are announcing their candidature and that they would erelong visit the voters with a begging bowl. But let them not be misled into thinking that the Congress is tardy in this matter. The Congress follows a regular procedure in choosing the candidates and it may be sometime before the Candidates are announced. But the Congress stands on the strength of the people and the people ought to stand by the Congress if a strong fight is to be put up.

He exhorts, 'Let no communalism prevail, let no love of paltry gains in future prevail. Let the nation and the Congress reign supreme in the minds of the voters!'

GADAG WORKERS' EXEMPLARY WORK

(From A Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, (By Mail)

The Congress workers of Gadag meet every day in the evening in the Congress Office to discuss the topics of the day including city topics and chalk out their work They try to help the public in the removal of all their grievances and consequently have gained the confidence of the public. This is the substance of the report submitted by the assistant Secretary Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Burli Bindumadhawa.

"MATRIC MASSACRE DAY" AT DOHAD

(From Our Correspondent.)
DOHAD, June 25.

Dohad students yesterday observed the "Matriculation Massacre Day." Besides a procession a meeting was held at the Gandhi Chowk under the presidentship of Mr. Ishverlal Vaidya which passed resolutions against the policy of the Senate and demanding democratization of the University. Messrs. Harilal Shah, L. Shrikant spoke.

Local Board To Run Bus Service

(From Our Correspondent)

At its quarterly general meeting held on 24th instant the Dhandhuka Taluka Local Board passed unanimously the proposal of Sjt Ishvarlal Vyas, its Vice-President, to run for the convenience of the public a motor bus service in the Taluka and appointed a Committee for the purpose. It also resolved to open one more Ayurvedic Dispensaries at Hebatpur in the Bhal area.

Final C. P. Assembly Elections In February Next

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, (By Mail).

A 'communique' says that the local Government received a number of inquiries as to the date on which election to the Provincial Legislative Assembly, which is to be constituted under the Government of India Act, 1935, will be held. It is not possible at present to fix any dates for the elections, since the actual dates must to some extent depend on the time required for the completion of the procedure to be followed in preparation and publication of the Electoral Rolls, but on the assumption that the date for commencement of part third of the Act, Provincial Autonomy will be on 1st April, 1937.

It is at present anticipated that the primary elections in constituencies, in which a seat is reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes will be held about the beginning of December, 1936 and that final elections in all constituencies will be held early in February, 1937.

CONGRESS IN VILLAGE

Maharashtra Leaders Get Enthusiastic Support From All Sections

(From Our Correspondent.)
CHOPDA, June 27.

Messrs Shankar Rao Deo, Dastane and Achutrao Patwardhan, who are on short tour in East Khandesh in connection with the Faizpur Congress session, motored yesterday from Bhusaval to Yaval, a taluka town In an informal meeting, local leaders, merchants and intelligistia full unreserved support was assured to the session by them. There is great enthusiasm. A local committee will be formed to-morrow and preliminary work undertaken. Yaval's support is valued high in Conrgess circle.

The party arrived here this morning. Local leaders are enthusiastic.

Messrs. Deo, Dastane and Deokinandan address a public meeting in the evening. They leave for Amalner to-morrow.

WILL 1936 BEAT OLD RECORD?

(Continued from Page 7.)

pools that are the chief characteristic of the suburbs.

STRONG GALES AT WEEK-END

The squally weather experienced in the city on Thursday night and Friday was marked by a strong gale which attained a speed of nearly 60 miles an hour. And in that weather almost thrust back by the strong currents of wind, to move about in the loneliness of the night was a pleasure defying the gale, which has blown off the tin-sheets from the poor people's, hovels, and uprooted trees.

That night, as I walked along with some resistance to my movements, suddenly I felt desolate and utterly lost. For the umbrella in my hand creaked!

Now, when umbrellas creak, they do not do so for the mere fun of it. Their creak is a warning that Nemesis is about to overtake them! And my umbrella has seen two monsoons and is well on the way for the third, and has put up a brave fight against rain so far. But now it has to fight against the wind too and that is quite a different matter.

And when the umbrella creaked, it meant the final warning and only one alternative was left to me. Either to have the umbrella broken completely, in which case it would soon be like an aeroplane wreck, with cloth and ribs and nothing more, or close it in order to save it from destruction and get myself completely drenched.

I closed the umbrella for nothing would be served by losing a good umbrella—which had seen better days—for nothing, especially when it can be saved with a little tact! But that night will be hard to forget and the full significance of the lines of the great poet in that beautiful poem "Lucy Gray" was impressed on my mind, as no other thing had impressed me.

IN FOR A RECORD MONSOON?

Within one week, so much happened as a result of the monsoon rains, that this year's monsoon, may be well said to stand aloof "from the crowd". Certainly Bombay has been all these years lucky to escape the terrible ordeal of having a limited quantity of rain, as had happened in 1904, when there was a rainfall of 33.42 inches of rain for a city whose annual average rainfall is 70.54 inches.

And it may well be asked, if the present abnormal rain does not bring Bombay figures close to those of 1849 (nearly a century back) when a maximum rainfall of 114.89 inches occurred! Better wait and see.

The discovery of the body of a man just near the outer signal of the Chuharkhana Railway Station (next to Sheikhupura) along with a trunk belonging to a passenger, has led to the theory that he was a train thief, who while attempting to jump out of the train with a passenger's trunk fell down with fatal results. It is believed he must have attempted to escape as the train slowed down near the outer signal.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued From Page 6)

Paul, Ernest and Michael Miles—are going to start earning their own living when they are eight months old—in two weeks.

They are to be put on public exhibition in the new nursery that is being built on to the country house, The Gables, the new home of their parents By paying 6d. visitors will be able to walk up a staircase on to a balcony surrounding the nursery and look through windows into the room where the quads will lie in their cots. This course has been decided upon as the only possible way of raising the money. It was hoped that the public would contribute by supporting a fund that was opened, but that has been a failure. The only way left of meeting the steadily rising bills for their upkeep, Dr. Harrison, who brought them into the world, says is to copy the idea of the Canadian Quins and put the Quads on exhibition. Their parents have no option but to agree. The father of the quads is still working as a lorry driver earning no more than £3 a week. Already over £2,000 has been spent upon the quads and for the first few weeks of their lives they were costing £15 a day, as four nurses were engaged.

Talking Records

At the English Speaking Union luncheon, Sir Austen Chamberlain, an elder statesman whose youthful appearance really belies such an authority, mentioned that in the five weeks in America, the Archbishop of York delivered 62 lectures. One was not surprised, therefore, to hear the Archbishop himself acclaiming the Americans' love of talk and their reliance on the spoken rather than the written word.

The same thing, many believe, is occurring in Britain in the gradual growth of interest in radio talks. A few years ago nobody was supposed to listen to radio talk Now, we find, a substantial body of listeners take pot luck with the talks—and talk about them in the railway carriage or on the bus next morning.

The Archbishop, however, found talking to the United States a trial. At one meeting the chairman said that as they had half an hour in hand perhaps their distinguished visitor would describe the leading philosophical developments in Great Britain during the last decade! At a meeting of students the Archbishop was bombarded with questions. Feeling very tired, he (Dr. Temple) said: "I will reply to one more question if it can be answered in three minutes." "Then," said a voracious girl student, "will you tell us your conception of the nature of God?"

Lansbury & Court Of Law

Giving evidence in a court of law, Mr. George Lansbury said that he had been interested in social questions all his life.

When Mr. Lansbury said that he would not come to a court of law voluntarily, Lord Hewart remarked: "That shows once more what a wise man you are."

Mr. Norman Birkett: So that, in the past, when you have been brought to court, it was not voluntarily? Certainly not.

At the conclusion of his evidence G. L. was allowed to leave, Lord Hewart saying, "I am quite sure that Mr. Lansbury has something far better to do."

"Hundred Years Of Medicine"

Mr. Wyndham Lloyd, in his "Hundred Years of Medicine," published this week, recalls that the anaesthetic properties of gas were discovered by Sir Humphreys Davy as far back as 1799—nearly fifty years before the general use of anaesthetics began.

Previously hashish, opium, mandragora and alcohol had been used by surgeons to deaden pain, while some did so by virtually garotting their patients compressing the carotid arteries till they became unconscious.

Mr. Lloyd quotes an amusing account of Sir James Simpson's discovery of the anaesthetic properties of chloroform. With two other doctors he sat down in his dining room to a drinking party. They charged their glasses with chloroform and, "immediately an unwonted hilarity seized the party—they became bright-eyed, very happy, and very loquacious—expatiating on the delicious aroma of the new fluid. . . . But suddenly there was talk of sounds being heard like those of cotton mills—louder and louder; a moment more then all was quiet—and then crash!

"On awakening, Dr. Simpson's first perception was mental—'This is far better than ether,' he said to himself. His second was to note that he was prostrate on the floor and that among the friends about him there was both confusion and alarm."

Maxim Gorki

The death of Maxim Gorki reminds us of the most spectacular episode in the life of the Russian writer. It was the extraordinary outburst with which the United States reprobated him on the occasion of his only visit to them some thirty years ago.

Gorki's stories had been eagerly and widely read, and the appeal of his personality was undeniable so that he was assured of a great reception in New York. He had it. The press gave him unstinted welcome, the literary men were cordial, and an impressive dinner was organised, with Mark Twain and W. D. Howell taking the lead. Then the tempest broke.

The Hearst newspapers blazed abroad the fact that the lady with whom Gorki was travelling was not his wife. Instantly the climate changed, the authors and society leaders turned their backs, and every door was closed. In vain did a few faithful friends explain that the relationship denounced was recognised in Russia; America was implacable. All engagements were cancelled. Howells and Mark Twain quailed and retired. Gorki and his companion could not obtain rooms in any New York hotel. They were treated as outcasts, and, having been privately sheltered for a few days, they sailed for Europe.

Simple people were led to believe that this merciless action was based upon moral judgment and the sanctity of the American home. The more sophisticated were not taken in. They knew that Gorki had been marked down by the baser newspapers because he was a Russian revolutionary.

A number of letters written by Sir Roger Casement in 1915, in connection with the formation of the proposed Irish Brigade among the units of the British Army who had been captured by the Germans and interned, have been presented to the President of the Executive Council by the Rev. Father Nicholson of America, and are now deposited in the National Museum at Dublin, as part of the 1916 Collection.

The letters were written to Father Nicholson's uncle, the late Rev. J. T. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, who, at the request of the Irishmen in the United States, went to Germany early in 1915 to act as chaplain in the prison camps. They deal intimately with the events of the time, not only in relation to the formation of the proposed Irish Brigade for Service in Ireland, but also with the attitude of the English Government towards Sir Roger Casement.

STATE'S DUTY TO MAKE ROLL PERFECT

Will Time For Enrolment Be Extended?

The monthly flag-hoisting ceremony was held at the Congress House, Bombay, on Sunday, when Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, unfurled the tri-coloured.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Nagindas referred to the "perfect roll" compaign, launched by the Congressmen in the city, and said that the time for the closing of the roll was drawing near, and comparatively speaking, the progress was not what it should have been.

Continuing, Mr. Nagindas said: "There are still a few days left and so far as I understand, a representation has been made for the extension of the period. It is, really speaking, the duty of the State to make the electoral roll as perfect and complete as possible.

"The requirement that persons entitled to franchise could have it only if they applied, makes the task all the more difficult for non-official organisations, and what they are attempting to do is what the State ought to do. Even assuming that there would be some inconvenience in further extending the period of enrolment, the fact that the voters have to apply before they are enrolled makes it necessary that there should be sufficient time for the purpose.

DIFFICULTIES IN BOMBAY

"Bombay is a very large city and therefore it becomes difficult to have as many qualified persons enrolled as would be entitled to franchise. It is expected that full facilities and sufficient scope will be given for the enrolment of voters."

Mr. Nagindas T. Master appealed to the people to co-operate with the Congress and other organisations to do their best for making the roll as full as possible even in the short space of time at their disposal.

The National Flag was hoisted in the several wards of the city.

B. P. C. C. Reply To Mass Contact Questionnaire

NO SPECIAL REPRESENTATION TO WORKING CLASS

The following are the replies to the questionnaire issued by the Mass Contact Committee of the Indian National Congress. The replies were approved of by a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Friday.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

I

1. Give the following information in regard to primary i.e. the lowest Congress Committees in your province:—

(a) the number of such committees in your area;

(b) what area (Taluka, Thana, Mandal Village, City, Ward, Mohalla) does such a committee cover;

(c) what is roughly its average four-anna membership.

(d) does it function through its general body or an executive committee or merely through office bearers;

(e) how often do primary members meet in the course of a year and for what purpose;

(f) how often do primary committees as such meet in the course of a year and for what purpose;

(g) to what extent do primary committees associate themselves with the daily life of the people in their areas;

(h) what measures do you consider feasible with a view to make primary committees more living and active units of the Congress Organisation.

2. To what extent do (a) primary committees, (b) tahsil committees and (c) district committees take part in the discussion of the policies, programmes and resolutions of the Congress.

3. In what manner would you wish to provide for ensuring that such discussion takes place.

4. On what occasion and in regard to what matters would you make the ascertainment of the views of (i) district committees, (ii) tahsil committees and (iii) primary committees compulsory under the constitution and what changes in the constitution would you, to that end, recommend.

CONTACT THROUGH CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

5. To what extent has it been possible to develop contact with the masses in your area with the help of the constructive programme of the Congress.

6. To what extent has the participation of the Congress in movements for removal of the grievances of the masses in your area led to the development of closer relations between the Congress and the masses. Please give details.

7. What is the proportion of (a) peasants and (b) workers among the members on the Congress roll in each of your districts.

8. What are your recommendations for ensuring that a progressively larger proportion of these classes may be on the Congress roll.

9. Would you recommend a progressively larger percentage from these classes being fixed for enrolment by primary committees.

WHICH METHOD!

10. By which of the following methods can closer association be secured between the peasants and workers on the one hand and the Congress on the other:—(i) by their direct enrolment as members of the Congress or (ii) by giving representation to their organisations on the Congress or (iii) by giving representation to workers and peasants organised into trade unions or Kisan Sabhas.

How far is each of these methods practicable in your area in the light of its local conditions.

11. It is suggested that Congress will be strengthened by giving special representation on Congress committees to certain sections of the nation (peasants and workers) on their class basis. It is contended, on the other hand, that this will weaken the Congress, as it will emphasise class antagonisms in a national organisation. What is your opinion on this question.

In case you are in favour of the former view, what are your suggestions as to the conditions and methods of such representation in the light of local circumstances.

12. Have you any other suggestions to make for implementing the Lucknow resolution on Congress and Mass Contacts.

II.

1. Which organisations of (a) peasants and (b) workers are functioning regularly within your jurisdiction and what is the strength of their membership, their programme and present activity?

2. To which All-India organisation is each of these local organisations affiliated?

3. On what occasions and to what extent has there been co-operation between the Congress and these organisations in the past?

4. In what manner and on what occasions will closer co-operation of the Congress with these organisations be useful for furthering the attainment of its goal?

THE REPLY

I.

1. (a) Seven.

(b) Each Committee represents a Municipal Ward in the City and it is called District Congress Committee.

(c) About 3,000. It differs from Ward to Ward.

(d) It functions through its executive committee appointed by the General Body.

(e) Once; for the election of the Executive Committee.

(f) The primary committees (Executive Committees) meet once a month, if not earlier

(g) There are occasions in a year when it is possible for primary committees to associate themselves with the daily life of the people, but these are very few.

(h) The primary committees can interest themselves in questions like sanitation, education tenancy and others.

A provision has been made in the Constitution of the B.P.C.C. for three joint sessions every year of the members of the Committee and the members of all the District Executive Committees to consider important questions arising from time to time. This will, no doubt, result in making the primary committees more living and active units of the Congress organisation.

We also suggest anuual conferences of all primary members before the annual session of the Congress.

2. Not much.

INITIATIVE TO D.C.CS.

3. By organising meetings and conferences.

4. It should be made obligatory under the constitution to ascertain the views of the District Committees on all constitutional changes and important political issues. The District Congress Committees should be encouraged in taking initiative in all important questions.

5. It was possible with the help of the constructive programme to develop mass contact. If this is not taken advantage of at present the fault is not of the constructive programme but of the apathy of the Congress workers in regard to this programme.

6. Congress organisations did give moral and material assistance during the strikes of the workers, in the agitation of the tenants to redress their grievances and such other questions. No doubt, this kind of participation did develop closer relations between the Congress and the masses.

7. About 20 per cent. These are mostly factory workers.

8. Generally by following a policy more responsive to the economic and political needs of the workers and peasants and by helping them in their day to day struggles a progressively larger proportion of these classes entering the Congress can be ensured.

9. Neither possible nor desirable.

QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION

10. We favour the first method, namely, direct enrolment as members of the Congress. This alone would give the Congress workers the opportunity of moving among the workers and develop closer relations with them.

We are opposed to the other two methods inasmuch as they will tend to weaken the Congress and harm its discipline.

("A" Ward Committee prefers the 3rd method, while "G" Ward Committee proposes both 1st and the 3rd).

The first method is the only practicable method in Bombay in the light of local conditions.

11. We contend that this kind of special representation will weaken the Congress.

12. We feel that more active co-operation with the organisation of workers and peasants in their day to day struggles for economic rights will help in developing the struggle for independence. We also feel that increasing co-operation in meetings, demonstrations, etc., on such issues e.g., the New Constitution, Resistance to War, Civil Liberties etc., will lead to more vigorous agitation than has been possible so far.

II.

1. & 2. The A.I.T.U.C., The N.T.U.F. and a number of associations either independent or affiliated to these.

3. On various national questions such as strikes, Simon Commission boycott, J.P.C. Report agitation, Golden Jubilee of the Congress and others.

4. Where common interests are concerned.

"Hello! Ring up and talk to me sometime!!"

"You sound rather cheerful this morning, what causes the hilarity?"

"You are rather inclined to deprive me of it, since you've not asked where I am speaking from."

"Are you at the club or should I say out shopping?"

"All wrong. I'm comfortably installed on my divan, with a TELEPHONE nearby, hence my good spirits. I have just had the TELEPHONE installed, with an extension beside my bed. I've no need to run round doing odd jobs now as my TELEPHONE has spared me all that.....and my temper too!"

A TELEPHONE in your residence costs only Rs. 45 per quarter, or Rs. 16 a month. A party line costs Rs. 34 per quarter or Rs. 12 per month.

INSTALL A TELEPHONE NOW!

Bombay Telephone Company Ltd., HOME STREET, BOMBAY.

COCHIN TO BE FIRST CLASS PORT

History Behind Its Development

SIMLA, June 24.

A Press Note issued by the Bureau of Public Information, Home Department, Government of India, to-day, says::—

A romance of engineering will reach its final chapter within a few weeks when an official pronouncement will promote Cochin to the status of a major port of India. This will lead to the last but not the least important of the recent developments,—the carrying of the railway from the main-land by a mile-long bridge to the re-claimed island where modern wharves are to be built.

STORY BEHIND.

The story behind this development is one of remarkable interest. For over 50 years, it was reported to be "impossible" to turn Cochin into an economic deep-sea port. During the last sixteen years however, extraordinary difficulties have been surmounted and the way opened for Cochin to develop into one of the most useful ports for Southern India. For 80 years, the question of converting Cochin into a deep sea port has been considered from time to time. A strong case was put up by the Local Chamber of Commerce in 1880 and, as a result, a report was prepared which showed that the cost involved would be beyond the financial capacity of the port, at that time at any rate. The great problem at Cochin has been to dig a three-mile channel through a wide bar of sand out at sea which effectively blocks the entrance to the port for any but vessels of shallow draught. Years ago, when dredges were more primitive, the excavation and maintenance of this channel would have been much too expensive. The sand was described as too hard to dredge, while mud would fill up the channel during rough weather—for dredging was only possible three or four months of the year.

BRIGHTENED OUTLOOK

With the development of dredgers 30 years ago, the outlook for Cochin brightened. As a result of the work done by modern dredgers, the position at Cochin was thoroughly re-examined in 1914, when an engineer reported that a scheme of dredging was possible to keep a channel through the sandy bar open. A large amount of correspondence is in existence which shows how during the years from 1877 to 1914 a slow change came over the views of engineering experts—first it was "impossible" to do this work, until, in 1914, it, became advisable. The Madras Government decided, after the war, upon the appointment of a whole-time engineer to carry the scheme further. Accordingly, in April 1920, Mr. R. C. Bristow arrived in India and set about the complicated task of converting Cochin into a first-class port.

FOUND POSSIBLE.

At the time of Mr. Bristow's arrival, a critical position had arisen, the sea eating away a part of the peninsula protecting the Cochin harbour at such a rate that there was danger of a break through, which might have ruined the chances of carrying through an efficient scheme. This was Mr. Bristow's first task and he spent many days in June and July, 1920, wading in the sea. He discovered by the movement of sand that there was no erosion in the proper sense and that a frontal defence of stones was the most practicable remedy. Stone groynes parallel with the shore were put down, and in a few months erosion had stopped and arrangements could go ahead for experiments for cutting a deep channel through the sand bar. After numerous experiments to determine the flow of currents within the back water, (and there are 125 sq. miles of navigable back water), it was found possible by 1921 to begin more serious work. The great difficulty was that it was unsafe for a dredger to work outside during the period from June to September, so that it was essential that most of the channel should be excavated in one season. This involved extraordinary difficulties. Eventually, a special dredger was built in 1925 and was named the "Lord Willingdon"—the Marquess of Willingdon then being Governor of Bombay. (sic.)

DANGER SURMOUNTED.

There was bad luck with this vessel at first, for owing to fog it ran aground during the outward journey through the Red Sea. In October 1926, the sea became exceptionally rough damaging the pipe line through which material dredged was sucked. This was mended and work continued until the following February, when the dredging system had been thoroughly tested out and plans could be made for the main task of excavating a large channel two miles long out to sea. The process was for the mud and sand to be sucked up from the sea bed and forced through hundreds of feet of pipe to an island within the harbour which was being reclaimed. The ground swell of the sea threatened to disturb the pontoons carrying the pipe in such a way that the pipe connections would break. This danger which was foreseen was overcome and the main obstacle in the way of Cochin becoming a deep sea port was surmounted.

FUTURE ASSURED.

From December 1927 to March 1928, with the various adaptations made, the Lord Willingdon exceeded all expectations. There were two critical periods. The first was when the cast iron inlet to the pump, which was three inches thick, wore through. The difficulty was overcome and further work made possible by covering the mouth of the pipe with cement. The second crisis was right at the end, when almost in sight of the completion of the sea channel, rough weather set in and nearly wrecked the pontoons carrying the pipe lines. Much of this work was done in difficult weather and under the most trying conditions. With the exception of four or five European engineers, the dredging staff were all Indians and carried through this arduous task with great credit. Once this initial task of excavating a channel 11,000 feet long by 400 feet wide with an average depth of 31½ feet had been accomplished, the future of Cochin was assured. Most of the dredging work, had to be carried out in race with time. Often the dredger was pumping 24 hours of the day. In the original dredging, heavy sand and oyster beds complicated the work literally cutting the metal of the pipe line to pieces. Repairs and renewals were frequent and were carried out by the local staff. Now that the channel has been dredged however, there will never be such hard material to work upon. The total amount of soil dredged came to 9,887,740 cubic yards, while the cost of dredging came to Rs. 13,019,259.

EARLIEST SETTLEMENT

The necessity for developing Cochin has been felt for very many years. In the first place, up to its development, there was no sheltered port on the west coast of the Madras Presidency. All vessels shipped or unshipped their cargoes about three miles out at sea, often most difficult and hazardous during the monsoons. At times vessels had to wait a week or more out at sea before the lighters from Cochin harbour could cross the sandy bars and get alongside. In addition, this port will now have considerable strategic importance for, alone among Indian harbours, it is on the direct route to Australia and the Far East. Again there is rich country which will benefit substantially from having an efficient deep sea port established within easy access. Cochin was the earliest European settlement in India. It was in December, 1500, that the Portuguese first anchored in this fine natural harbour. Two years later, a treaty of Commerce was concluded and a Portuguese settlement began to prosper. Until Goa was built, this was looked upon as the official residence of the Viceroy of all the Indies. In 1663 the Dutch took Cochin from the Portuguese and held it until 1795 when it passed into the hands of the English.—U. P.

INCREASED FREIGHT MARS INDUSTRIES

Maharashtra Chamber Protests Against Indian Railway Move

The Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, Delhi in the course of which he says:—

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to enter their strong protest against the move of the Railways to enhance freight rate on some 200 commodities the enhancement ranging upwards from 7 per cent. to over 45 per cent. and in one case actually going up to about 80 per cent.

If the Indian Railway are not doing well to-day; this is largely due to the continued depression. But that is not the only cause. Prices of Commodities both agricultural and industrial have considerably gone down and the Committee think that an increase in freight rates is not the proper remedy to stimulate traffic today. The right course would be to lower the freight rates to suit the new price level. Rates should generally be such as the traffic can bear. The Committee believe that the proposed increase will, not only, not fullfill the expectations of those who are responsible for it, but it, will very likely do harm to the development of agriculture, and industry of the country.

SALVATION IN LOWERING RATES.

The Committee therefore consider that if the traffic position of the India's Railways is to be improved and if they are again to see better days and begin to pay and at the same time serve the nation's agricultural and industrial development the increase of freight rate is not the way to it; that way does not lie the salvation! The rates ought to be lowered. Besides this, it will not be inappropriate to state here that there are several other important matters connected with them, which need investigation if the railways are to be put on a sound and paying footing.

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NO GOOD START FOR PROVINC IAL AUTONOMY

Paltry Finances Will Hinder Progress: Kamat Urges Local Bodies To Take Over Public Utility Services

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, June 27.

Presiding at the Conference of Local Bodies of Maharashtra Division (held on Saturday and Sunday the 27th and 28th instant) at Sholapur, under the auspices of the Local Self-Government Institute and with the co-operation of the District Local Board, Sholapur and Sholapur Municipality, Mr. B. S. Kamat, M.L.C., in the course of his speech said:—

The Presidency is now on the eve of Provincial Autonomy. This is an opportune time therefore to take stock of the existing position in respect of Local Self-Government, to examine our present limitations, and to define our future requirements from a new angle. The policy to be followed in the development of Local Self-Government in India has been aptly summarised in a Resolution issued by the Government of India in May 1918, soon after the famous announcement in the House of Commons of 20th August 1917.

DEMOCRATISATION

This declaration made in 1918 embodies the principles of (1) broadest representation to the people, (2) real authority to them and (3) minimum of outside control. It is gratifying, I must say, that on the whole considerable advance has been made during the last 18 years in these directions. In respect of Municipal development there has been a considerable widening of the franchise. The electorate which represented only 7 per cent., of municipal population rose by 1926 to 20 per cent. The disqualification of women to serve as Municipal Councillors has been removed. By the Boroughs Act of 1925, communal representation was granted to the Muslims and the Depressed Classes. Further, during these last two decades or so the composition of Municipalities as well as District Local Boards has been liberalised by measures, such as, the right to have non-official Presidents, a large proportion of elected members, and a minimum of the nominated element. As regards control, even in England there is a certain amount of Government control. Here in India where people have not yet attained the same civic standard, while control is necessary it often assumes a form of petty red-tapism and proves less a guidance and more a vexation. An important stride in the progress of Self-Government is the recent Village Panchayat Act of 1933.

There was one important responsibility thrown on the Local Bodies during the last few years, viz., the transfer of control of Primary education by the Primary Education Act, 1923, a somewhat detailed examination of the subject. The Local Bodies have risen to the vital need of mass education but Government have not come up to carry out their part of the contract, so far as this Act is concerned. The working of this Act has revealed that Government are very keen on maintaining the quality of education as is shown by the elaborate and cumbrous rules framed and enforced under the Act—but are lukewarm about giving latitude to the Local Bodies for quantitative expansion. It is true that the finances of Government have not been very prosperous during the past few years. But from the point of view of the expansion of mass education the question for the people's representatives is whether to wait indefinitely for Government's finances to improve and follow the departmental dogmas for 100 per cent., quality, or on the other hand to go ahead in favour of quantitative expansion, even at a few degrees short of 100 per cent., quality, as determined by the official dogmas.

POOR PROGRESS

According to the latest Census (1931), out of every hundred persons (males and females) about 8 are able to read and write, which means a literacy of 8 per cent. And according to the Hartog Committee's Report literacy amongst males only rose in a period of 30 years, i.e., between 1892 to 1922, from 13 to 14.4 per cent., and amongst females in the same period from 7 to 2. This will give you an idea of the slow progress of literacy. This slow progress is causing the Indian mind anxiety and concern. If literacy advances so slow, it is easy to calculate how many years we have to wait to reach 100 per cent. And no one knows as to when the finances of Government will improve. Meantime, it is enough at this stage to point out that Local Bodies have discharged their duty towards primary education very satisfactorily, in many cases by levying extra cess and by offering to have recourse to voluntary expansion in many ways. The speaker then turned to the subject of future lines of advance and improvement of Local Bodies and said that, it is too well-known, the finances of the Local Bodies are in very unsatisfactory condition and prove the greatest obstruction to progres But the finances of the Provincial Government are in a deplorable condition as well, and to my mind, under Provincial Autonomy there are hardly any hopes of any improvement therein. The recent Report of Sir Otto Niemeyer, so unjust to this Province, is the latest tragic document to break all lingering hopes of a fair launching of Provincial Autonomy. This must involve, a continuance for some years of the cheese-paring policy of Government, of throwing a few crumbs or doles of fitful grants to Local Bodies. With both sides so miserably impoverished, I see no way out for a betterment of local finance.

In this connection the speaker then dealt with the official suggestions how to tap new source of taxation, e.g., increasing the local fund cess, profession tax, etc. I have not however yet seen any responsible statement of any recent increase in the 'per capita' income and a corresponding margin for increase in the incidence of taxation. Any way, in times of present agricultural depression these suggestions are inopportune and only a counsel of perfection. Government therefore have rightly thrown out the suggestion of the Reorganisation (Thomas) Committee to uniformly enhance the local fund cess to two annas, estimated to bring about 20 lakhs to 27 Local Boards. The profession tax, we are told by the Reorganisation Committee, is expected to yield Rs. 4 lakhs Considering that the aggregate gross Municipal income in 1933-34 was 2 crores and 10 lakhs, the profession tax is at best a spoonful in the cup, if not a drop in the sea. I am not against it, though I cannot call it a solution. As a small relief, Local Bodies may claim a share in the very heavy non-agricultural assessments which Government recover, as this is result indirectly of developments effected by local bodies also a share in the Petrol-tax seems equitable.

While this problem of finance may be difficult for the moment to solve, and while the local bodies have to stand on their rickety legs, they can in some directions put their house in order. It is common knowledge that in Municipal areas large arrears of dues remain unrecovered, thereby crippling the finances. Thus, in the Central Division in 1933-34 the outstanding dues were Rs. 13,39,000, nearly half of this being house-tax. It is noteworthy that in the case of Government Land Revenue assessment, recoveries are made almost to the last rupee even in these lean years from the poorer rural population. This is because the Britisher recognises no father, no brother once the dues are fixed. The Indian is afraid to hurt the feelings of the most distant cousin and even his retinue. It has been said that the Electorates require to be educated. I venture to think the greater need is to educate the Councillor.

PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES

Then again, there is no reason why some Municipalities should run their Public Utility Services at a loss—e.g., water works at Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, and Nasik are said to run at a loss. Speaking of Public Utility concerns, I venture to think the time has come for the Central Division to take a lead in the municipalisation of such enterprises as running of tramways or bus services, electric light supply, etc., wherever possible. We have read how in the history of English towns, Birmingham owed its development to Joseph Chamberlain. Your own town of Sholapur, for instance, owes a great deal to the zeal and industry of your Presidents.

A factor which seems to be overlooked is the factor of increase in population from census to census. The pupils in this Division have no doubt increased from 2,72,000 in 1921-22 to 3,84,000 in 1931-32, but it must be borne in mind that the population of the Division (including Nasik) has also increased from 60,60,000 in 1921 to 71,93,000 in 1931 and after all a rise of 1,12,000 pupils in ten years or 11,200 per annum in a population of 60 to 71 lakhs does not satisfy the Indian mind. It is this thing which the Department does not realise.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONVENIENCE

I am inclined to think there would be great administrative convenience if the electoral rolls for the new Provincial Assembly are kept the same for the elections to the urban and rural bodies as well. Exercise of the franchise itself is political education and identical rolls both for local and the legislative bodies would be a step in the right direction. The question of the system of nominations to local bodies is perhaps a more vexed one. The system has its good and bad points. There would be no more nominations for the legislative Chamber which would now be wholly elected. Some may consider it an anomaly therefore to retain nominations in the sphere of local self-government. Without nominations there are many minor communities, however, who have no chance of returning their representatives on local bodies. The new Provincial Legislative Assembly will in future be wholly elected, it is true; but the Councils have to form a Cabinet responsible to the people. The local bodies have not to form a Cabinet. Besides it must be remembered that in England, though the House of Commons is wholly elected local bodies are not so, there being the system of having aldermen who, though not exactly nominated by Government, are men co-opted by the elected Councillors. It appears to me some such system is necessary here. I am not convinced that in the mofussil Municipalities Councillors will not co-opt men of the requisite type, if empowered to do so under some safeguards. The aldermen co-opted should have to secure 4|5th majority of the elected councillors. No two aldermen should belong to the same caste or sub-caste.

Civilisation of the village is civilisation of the country and no efforts in this behalf for the sanitation and all-round improvement of villages would be too great for this vast task.

Now, a word about the Local Self-Government Institute under the auspices of which we meet to-day. It is superfluous for me to tell you that from all accounts the Institute seems to me to be a very useful body. It has won high opinions of its services from the Royal Agricultural Commission and from the Government of Bombay, in its Memorandum to the Indian Statutory Commission and from Ministers and Ex-Ministers like Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatulla.

In conclusion, let me sincerely wish local bodies in the coming regime an era of progress and all-round development.

BIHAR DRIVE FOR LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT

Govt. Maintain Number Of Breeding Bulls In Their Farms

RANCHI, June 27.

In pursuance of the Viceroy's letter to all provincial governors on the improvement of cattle in India, the Government of Bihar has circularised all district and departmental officers concerned stressing the importance of making a concerted drive for improvement of livestock in Bihar.

District officers have been requested to call together progressive landlords of their district to discuss the possibilities of improvement in livestock with them insisting particularly on record and registration of animals served by stud bulls and their progeny and on the importance of proper maintenance and control without which the advance of selective breeding would be nullifield. District officers have been forther requested to bring the matter before their district boards and suggest formation of sub-committee in each district to work out the details of scheme for improvement of cattle breeding Bihar Government already maintain in their farms a number of breeding bulls for distribution to district boards free provided they are willing to maintain them for breeding purposes and on further condition that the boards pay to Government for any bull found missing or dead from preventable causes within three years.

Surplus bulls in Government farms will be sold at minimum price of fifty rupees against actual market price of two hundred and fifty rupees. The Director of Agriculture and Director of Veterinary Services, Bihar have been instructed by Government to render every possible assistance in the matter and give information regarding supply of suitable breeding bulls.—A. P.

AMERICA FINDS ORIGINAL "UNCLE SAM"

WASHINGTON, (By Mail.)

Meat Inspector "Christened" U. S. Government.

Official sanction has been given to the legend that "Uncle Sam", the cognomen by which the American Government is known all over the world, was actually an old meat inspector who lived at Tory, New York State, at the time of the war of 1812 against the British.

Research workers employed under Works Progress Administration auspices in writing an official guidebook to the United States, declare the "Uncle Sam" was one Samuel Wilson, and they are searching for a painting of Wilson which they believe is still in the possession of a descendant living in Kansas city, with the intention of incorporating it in their guidebook.

"Uncle Sam" was traced through the writings of one John Frost, published in 1842, which recount that Samuel Wilson, a supervisor of workers in a meat yard at Troy, N. Y., was known among his intimates as "Uncle Sam".

This meat yard supplied a quantity of meat to the United States Government during the war, and on the barrels of meat were stamped "U. S." (United States). Asked what they meant, one of the workers facetiously said, "Uncle Sam".

Workmen from the meat yard in time were enlisted during the war and when they found "U. S." stamped on their equipment they continued to refer to it as "Uncle Sam". Use of the phrase spread through the Army with astonishing quickness, and afterwards was continued in civil life.

"HOW ODD IT WOULD BE"

Frost writes that he remarked during the war "how odd it would be if this silly joke, originating in the midst of beef, pork, pickle, mud salt and barrels eventually became a national cognomen".

The Government research workers are apparently satisfied that this is just what did happen, and they are bent on honouring the memory of the old meat-packer whose striped trousers, top-hat, tail-coat and goatee beared are now famous in every clime.

Samuel Wilson was actually one of the earliest settlers in Troy. Born in New Hampshire in 1768, he came to Troy in 1793 and settled at a point called Mount Ida—now part of the town's principal park.—Reuter.

ORGANISATION OF RESEARCH INSTITUTES

SIMLA, June 26.

Re-organisation of research institutes under the Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India is contemplated.

The first step in this direction is the transfer of the Animal Nutrition Institute of India, a section of the Imperial Institute as at present located at Bangalore. It is proposed to transfer it to Izatnagar, Bareilly and will be located in the Imperial Serum Institute. In addition, there will be a separate section of the Poultry Research Institute. In addition, there will be a separate section of the Poultry Research Institute.

It will be recalled that a few months ago, Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad accompanied by Mr. Hydary, Col. Oliver and Dr. Weir, visited the site at Izatnagar.—United Press.

MORE JEWS IN PALESTINE

GENEVA, (By Mail)

An increase of 19,495 in the number of Jewish Emigrants to Palestine during 1935, compared with the previous year, is shewn in a report presented to the League of Nations' mandates commission by the Jewish National Agency.

Last year, 61,854 Jews were admitted to Palestine, compared with 42,459, in 1934.

Of the emigrants allowed in during 1935, there were 29,407 of polish nationality, 5,464 were German; and 3,616 were Rumanian.

The number of German Jews who entered was a drop of 1,477 on 1934, and an increase of 72 on 1933.—Reuter.

GENERAL GOEMBOES MAY RETIRE

Talk Of New Premier In Budapest

BUDAPEST, (By Mail)

The possibility of General Goemboes retiring for reasons of health is the subject of excited speculation in political circles.

The Prime Minister who went on a six weeks holiday fortnight ago owing to serious kidney trouble, is also stated to be suffering from abnormally high blood pressure.

Several names are being mentioned as possible successors to General Goemboes.

In scome quarters, M. Nicholas Kozma, the present Minister of the Interior is favoured.

In other quarters there is a desire to bring back count Bethlen who was Prime Minister for over ten years.

The Regent's choice will, it is understood, fall on M. Kozma, particularly in view of the fact that Count Bethlen is a legitimist.

The opposition is also very active in the matter. It is sponsoring count Bethlen and advocating the introduction of the secret ballot which it is thought would result on a great victory for the left.—Reuter.

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Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

New Marvels in Recording and Transmitting Sound

Eavesdropping by Radio Without Tapping Wires, Noiseless Phonograph Records and "Sound" Cars That Secretly Pick Up Street Conversations.

This Unusual Photograph Shows One of the New, Noiseless Phonograph Disks on Which a Record Has Just Been Made. The Operator Is Shown at the Instant He Is Pulling Off in One Sheet the Shreds Produced by the Cutting Needle.

The Radio "Eavesdropper," Which Enables Listeners Secretly to Hear Telephone Conversations Without Having to Tap the Wires.

PROGRESS in the transmission and recording of sound by both radio and phonograph is signally marked by the perfection of three new devices.

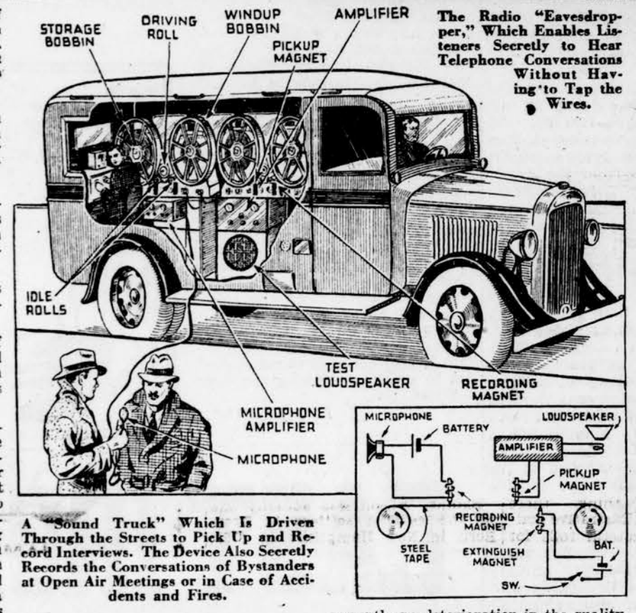
The most amazing of the trio is, perhaps, a radio instrument which makes "eavesdropping" possible by listening-in to telephone conversations without tapping the wires.

The second instrument is a noiseless or rather, scratchless phonograph record composed of a synthetic lacquer.

The third device is a combination of a short-wave radio instrument and phonographic instrument on which sound is recorded on long steel tapes and "stored" for use later.

The "eavesdropping" machine resembles a midget radio. It has a volume control and loud-speaker. Its attachments are a "mystery" pickup box, or detector, which is the most important unit of the apparatus; headphones so that a conversation may be heard without occupants of adjacent rooms being aware of it, and a tiny microphone in a small box, remarkably sensitive, which picks up whispered comments and sounds 25 feet away. By means of a dictaphone attached to the headphones conversation may be recorded.

In a demonstration of the radio eavesdropper the device was placed on a telephone box and a call was made through a distant telephone located in a room of a large hotel. The ensuing conversation was heard as plainly as though the listener were actually using the telephone. Next the detector was placed upon the floor against the wall, an assistant went into the next room and carried on a telephone conversation, which was easily heard. In another test the "eavesdropper" used a set of headphones. The little "mike" was placed on the other side of the room and the inventor, with his back to the "mike" and at a distance of 25 feet, whispered, rattled paper, etc., all of which was readily audible. When speaking in an ordinary conversational tone, he seemed to be shouting.



A "Sound Truck" Which Is Driven Through the Streets to Pick Up and Record Interviews. The Device Also Secretly Records the Conversations of Bystanders at Open Air Meetings or in Case of Accidents and Fires.

Conversations in telephone booths are picked up by holding the detector, which is five inches long, two inches wide, and one and one-half inches thick, against the outside wall of the booth. The device works on the induction principle with a specially designed apparatus. Besides being of use in the manner described it is of help to the partially deaf.

The long quest for a scratchless phonograph record finally has been realized after two years of research work. The basis of this new invention is the use of a new synthetic lacquer and other ingredients which, when dry, result in an unusually hard surface—so hard, in fact, that it is impossible to record on it without temporarily softening it, after which it is again restored to its original hardness. The resultant record lasts indefinitely and there is apparently no deterioration in the quality of reproduction after prolonged use.

Equal in importance to the discovery of the synthetic lacquer was the designing of machines to make these record blanks automatically so that they might be furnished in commercial quantities. For this purpose machines with endless conveyor belts are used. The operator feeds highly polished aluminum disks into one end of the machine and as they travel along the belt nozzles flow (not spray) the lacquer on the disks to an exact uniform thickness. Control of temperature and humidity quickly dries and hardens the lacquer and then the disk comes out of the other end of the machine as a completed blank with an absolutely clean, uniform polished surface and ready for use in making a record.

Radio stations in Berlin and Hamburg now record and transmit program features on steel tape, using short-wave radio transmitters mounted on "sound" trucks which are sent through the streets to pick up anything interesting.

The radio car also catches secretly the talk of bystanders when an accident has happened and similar features which might be of interest to the radio audience later. The interviews are recorded inside the truck on steel tape and then broadcast in the evening programs. The method of making these recordings is as follows:

A piece of steel wire or steel tape passes in front of the recording magnet, which in turn is connected with the microphone amplifier. The molecules of the steel are disarranged because of the magnetic flux emanating from the recording magnet, which moves the tiny iron molecules more or less out of their natural position. When such a piece of steel wire with "disarranged molecules", or magnetic voice or music recording, is moved in front of the "pickup magnet", electromagnetic "disturbances" are produced in the pickup magnet, which are an exact replica of the original "disturbances" produced by the microphone current in the recording magnet. Since it is easy to convert electromagnetic flux variations into electrical impulses by winding a coil around the pickup magnet, the reproduction process is quite simply solved.

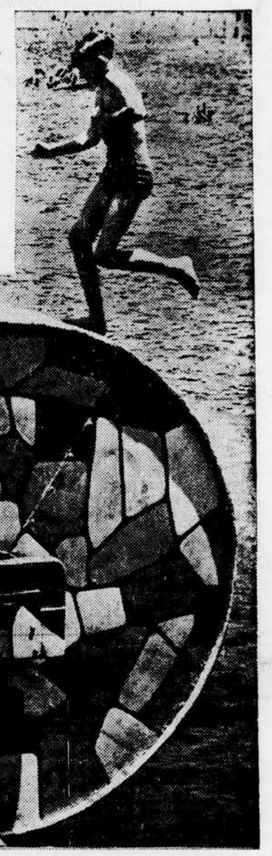
The minute electrical impulses furnished by the pickup magnet coil are sent through an amplifier, which in turn is connected with a loudspeaker; or if radiation to the broadcast listeners is desired, over a preamplifier to the transmitter. Since a steel tape recording can be played back as often as desired without wearing out, the recording time is theoretically unlimited.

The same steel tape can be used again and again for recordings. It is made blank by being led in front of a powerful "wipe-off" magnet which erases the previous recordings by bringing the molecules back into their natural position. Such an "erased" steel tape can be used at once for a new recording without any decrease in reproduction quality.

The "Ducking Wheel", a New Thrill in Swimming

A NEW thrill in swimming which is an added attraction at lake, ocean and other water resorts, consists of an odd device called a "ducking-wheel." Mounted in about the same way as those old water-wheels that once supplied the motive power for factories, it tests the treading ability of the swimmer.

As the swimmer runs on the top of the wheel, it revolves, and the faster he treads the faster the wheel turns. If he does not tread as fast as the wheel revolves, what a mighty splash when he is pitched into the water!



The Bather Sets the Wheel in Motion by Treading It to See How Long He Can Avoid Being Thrown Into the Water.

Breaking Lions to Harness

KING of beasts 'though he is, the lion in captivity tumbles from his throne and goes under the yoke. No better proof of this can be afforded than by the accompanying illustration of a team of lions in harness.

Lions in captivity serve as exhibits in zoos and circuses and usually have nothing more to do than be gazed at by admiring throngs or perform tricks. These two lions, however, which belong to the California Zoological Society, have been trained to help earn their living in harness. Twice each day these two lions, "Tarzan" and "King," are hitched to the heavily loaded food wagon which they pull to all the pens and cages, patiently standing unhitched as each hungry zoo animal is fed.

"Tarzan" and "King," a Team of Lions Used in Drawing the Food Wagon to the Cages of Zoo Animals.

Movies from Jumpy Screens

JUMPY screens now make smooth motion pictures. This new type of screen is used in taking composite scenes which eliminate the necessity for companies to go on location when they already have available in their film library pictures of the desired background.

Now when a background of New York City, the jungle or the Arctic is required, the director selects a film of such a scene from the film library and uses a projecting camera to throw it on the back of a huge ground-glass or equivalent translucent screen. On a set in front of this screen the actors perform while the movie camera simultaneously "shoots" the actors and the scene projected on the screen.

When the film is developed and shown on the usual screen, the effect is the same as though the scene was taken in the locale of the background. However, any defects in the background screen that show up in enlargement, such as grain and irregularities, may spoil the effect. These defects, however, literally can be shaken out of the picture by vibrating the ground glass screen during scene "shootings." This is accomplished by suspending the screen from two springs so that it can slide up and down in guide grooves in two vertical supports, and then vibrating it with a cam turned by an electric motor. It is this "jumpy" motion of the screen which "smooths" out the action of the picture.

The Ancient Olive

THE olive has been cultivated for more than 4,000 years, and it is mentioned in the earliest literature. Its original home was probably in Asia Minor, being brought into Egypt during the Nineteenth Dynasty. Mummies, dating from the Twentieth to the Twenty-sixth Dynasty, have been found surrounded by olive leaves, and from Egypt its culture spread to Northern Africa and thence to Greece, Italy and other parts of the Mediterranean. The olive is now cultivated in Southern California and in Australia.

Olive oil is obtained from the pulp of the fruit, and is the lightest of all fixed oils. Of late years the value of olive oil has been discovered by the medical profession as well as the housewife. So far as doctors are concerned, rediscovered would be the more applicable term, for its virtues were realized in very ancient times.

Permanent Waves by Wireless

PERMANENT waves in one minute without wires is the newest boon and comfort to seekers of beautiful coiffures. The old, tedious and tiresome method of winding the hair about a multiplicity of heated coils suspended from wires is eliminated.

Under the new method of giving permanent waves a solution having an oil base is first applied to the hair. Next the heated curlers, which have been warming up in an electric cabinet, are attached to the hair for a minute and even less. Each curler is in no way attached to the heating cabinet after being applied to the hair.

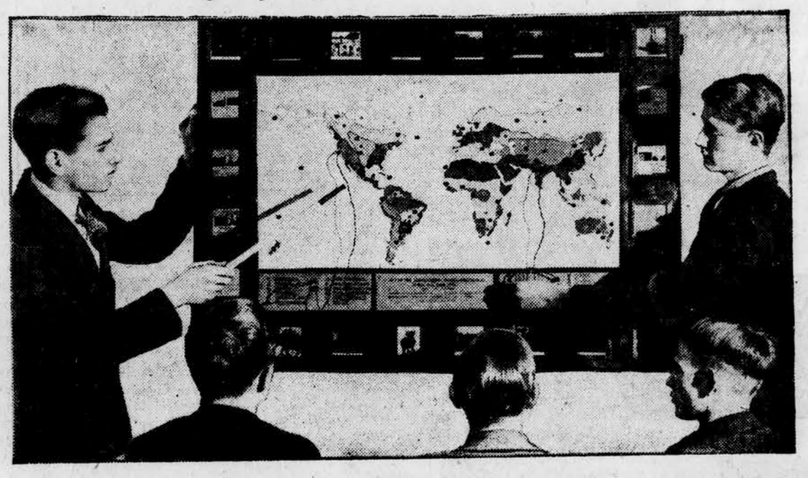
Each Curler Is Separate and Electrically Heated, After Which It Is Removed and the Hair Wound Around It.

"Plugging In" Lessons in Geography on an Electric Map

PUPILS attending the Brockley Central School in London are now taking a new and greater interest in their geography lessons, due to an electric map invented by W. T. Harrison, one of the teachers.

Now when a pupil is asked a question about any part of the world, he replies by fitting a plug into one of a hundred sockets. If his answer is correct, a light shines behind a glass slide marked with the temperature, rainfall and chief products of the region. If the pupil fails to answer the question correctly, it is because he uses the wrong socket. The circuit is not completed and the board remains unlighted.

The electric map supersedes geographical globes.



As the Pupil Answers Each Question He Fits a Plug in a Socket. If the Answer Is Correct a Light Shines. If It Is Incorrect the Map Remains Unlighted.

A "Kickless" Gun

GUNS are now make "kickless" by a device which draws a small amount of powder gas from the firing chamber and uses it to drive a piston forward. This piston strikes a buffer at the instant the bullet leaves the barrel of the gun, equalizing the "kick."

This new device, it is claimed, makes it possible to fire a rifle which shoots one-pound shells, as fast as a machinegun.

Tests have already shown that when the new principle is applied to an army rifle it becomes harmless, so far as recoil is concerned.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

University To Blame

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the last Senate meeting Principal Hamill spoke very bitterly against secondary education and blamed many schools for poisoning secondary education. As a matter of fact the University Syndicate, of which Principal Hamill is a member, should alone be blamed for not only deteriorating the quality of secondary education in mushroom schools but also for spoiling the career of many a young student.

Statute No. 203 allows any student of an unregistered school to appear as a "private pupil." The result is that many students who fail in standards V and VI leave registered schools and join these unregistered (mushroom) institutions which give them admissions in the higher standards. These students appear under the University Statute No. 203 and spoil the Matriculation results. Let the University abolish this Statute and allow registered schools to carry on their efficient work in Secondary Education.

It is sad to note that heads of schools who occupy seats as members of the Senate did not boldly contradict the remarks made against school teachers. If one takes a review of secondary and higher education, it will be discovered to the surprise of many that registered schools have greatly improved and that colleges have deteriorated within the last 10 years.—Yours, etc.

C. J. BHATT.

Bombay, June 25.

Hold Two More Examinations

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir —This year the Matriculation results have rightly aroused great indignation. In this connection, it will be interesting to recall what the University did 22 years ago i.e. in 1914.

Upto 1914 the Annual University Examinations were held in November. The change from November to March was to be introduced from 1915 and hence there were to be held two examinations, one in November and another in March. Those passing in March had nothing to lose, as they were also able to keep the terms in colleges. Not so this year. Those passing in November have to sit with folded hands upto June next.

In 1914 the November results were, if I remember rightly, nearly 25 per cent. There was a general hue and cry against this result, but not to the extent of this year for two reasons. First, the number appearing at the examination was far less than this year—I think it was 5200—and secondly there was not such an awakening among people 22 years ago, yet two supplementary results were published—and they were long ones —and many more students were able to get through.

The plight of those failing in October examination is worse. They will have so little time at their disposal to make up the new course, that it will be next to impossible for them to do so. Can the University not arrange to hold one more examination in March according to the old course as well? —Yours etc.

C. M. KAMDAR.

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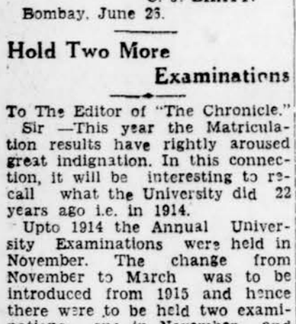

SAHARA

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Our Readers Talk About Matriculation, Education, Co-Operation & Cricket

Matriculation

R. T. G. (Dadar) is gratified to note that our City Fathers have decided to discuss the situation created by the Matriculation Massacre. Regretting the attitude taken up by the Senate and the University authorities, he cites the instance of his own daughter and another girl both of whom failed by a sheer margin of 2 marks!

Victim

P. N. NARANDAS (Kaira) is another victim of the "Matriculation Massacre" who writes to say that he "failed in Gujarati by one mark and in History-Geography by four marks. If three consolation marks had been added in accordance with the University rules only two marks were required, instead of giving which in grace, the University compelled me to appear in the next examination."

Two Sides

M. V. BAVADEKAR (Belgaum) seems not to have been impressed by the agitation against the Matriculation scandal. "It is foolish and unwise," he says, "to blame the University for the low percentage of passes" for he thinks that many hopeless cases had been sent to appear for the examination. But even he pleads for the border-line cases, saying that those who fail by one or two marks ought to have been passed." He is also in favour of reducing the fee for the supplementary examination.

Education

KASHMIRI (Bombay) draws attention to the educational facilities available at the Sabu Siddique Technical Institute. His main point is that the usual prescribed curriculum would do no good to boys doing manual and technical work all day. He wants the boys to be taught only such subjects as are necessary for implementing their technical education.

Contradiction

BHAGWANJI KAPASI (Ahmedabad) questions the validity of Mr. Parmanand's statement regarding the Second Jain Youth Conference. He says that the Conference was not a success and refers to certain scenes of alleged disorder that took place in the Conference pandal.

Co-Operate

SENSE (Mehsana) criticises the present policy of the Prajamandal which, he says, "does more harm than good" to the States people. Referring to a recent incident when workers rushed to fight outbreak of influenza in Visragar Taluka, he asks the Prajamandal workers "to work in co-operation with State Officials."

Amarnath

"Vox Populi" (Rajkot) wants the Amarnath incident to be investigated impartially by the cricket authorities and adds: "They should not be misled by any dictatorial pleading, however great may be the status of the pleader."

Matriculation Slaughter

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We have all read and thought over the happenings and the discussions of the last week or fortnight, relating to the 'Matriculation Slaughter'. Both the sides are fully represented before the public and I must say the relief suggested by you in to-day's issue is quite reasonable;; It will bless both—'him that gives and him that takes.'

Principal Hamill was eager to penalise the organizers of Mushroom schools and give a new direction to the study of English. This is undoubtedly a laudable object; but his method of achieving the object was certainly unfair and unjust. The teachers and the candidates are naturally guided by the usual style of the past examination papers. To surprise the candidates with novel and unusual questions was certainly 'a most unkind cut' on the part of Principal Hamill and his colleagues and the wrong done by them must be rectified. The only practical way to rectify the wrong done to the innocent candidates is to lower the standard of the minimum marks required for passing in English from 40 per cent. down to, say somewhere between 30 and 35 per cent. as the Senate may deem proper, as was done in 1839 when the paper in Sanskrit, set by the late Professor Jinsivale was quite novel and unusual. I was a student in the Sixth Standard then and I remember the percentage of requisite minimum marks was brought down from 25 to 15, as a special case.

I hope the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Senate will reconsider the results and do justice and fair play by publishing a supplementary list of successful candidates on the line indicated above.—Yours, etc.,

"ARBITER."

Baroda.

Senate Election

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am sure the registered graduates who will be shortly called upon to cast their votes for the candidates to the Senate election will take cognizance of the fact that Messrs. M. P. Dave and Kamtekar are two of the candidates who have signed the so-called censure motion against their colleagues. If they believe that voicing of a legitimate grievance even within the secret precincts of the University is a sacrilege and amounts to a definance of the authority who would not like to be disturbed in their slumber then they have certainly not justified their existence in the Senate so long and the registered graduates voted for the wrong candidates at the last election. I am sure they will rectify their mistake and vote solidly for those candidates who can take up the cause of the thousands of the poor students and guardians in the Senate.

What surprised me most was the fact that Dr. Deshmukh should have revolted against the demonstration of the students. Does he seriously believe that the massacre of the thousands was justified and is he of opinion that the studen's should keep mum over the whole scandal like dumb animals? If this is his view then I think he should better resign his seat in the Legislative Assembly as a Congressman, because that august body has all along carried on an intensive campaign against flagrant injustices and should seek election on the Liberal ticket.—Yours, etc.,

A REGISTERED GRADUATE

Students Organize

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The pressing need of students in India is the formation of a "All India Students' Union" which would facilitate redress of the wrongs done to them. I am a Nagpur student and I earnestly wish to found such a union. In my proposed "All India Students' Union" suggestions from any interested will be cordially welcome, if received.—Yours, etc.,

D. D. PARANJPE

City College, Nagpur.

Andheri-Versova Road

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of the valued columns of your daily to correct a statement of your representative regarding the Versova villagers in connection with the Versova road appearing in the issue of 20th June? Your representative says that the villagers, who constitute a bulk of 3,500 souls, are not at all concerned with the road affairs. May I take the liberty to correct your representative's statement that the petition to reconstruct the road submitted few days back to the Collector of Bombay is signed by 300 signatories out of which 200 are of the villagers of Versova, Mahad and Erangal.

I hope you will please give a prominent place to these few lines and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

N. R. PURANDARE.

Versova, June 24.

Students And English

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In view of the fact that a new school year is just commencing I feel bound to try and help parents who wish later on to send their sons to this or any other school that especiany prepares boys for various services. At the moment I have two boys who have been up for the entrance examination for the Indian Military Academy during the past year—we will call them "A" and "B". "A" has been up twice he was in the first forty his first shot and improved his position by half a dozen places at his second sitting for the examination in March last. He has only just joined us here and goes up for the examination again next October when if he is lucky he may pass. He got approximately half marks or well over half marks in every subject he took. He scored over half marks for the "Interview and Record". The other boy we will call "B" has only been up once for the examination his position being about 90th out of about 150 candidates.

Now the English of both these boys is far above the average and far better than that of boys who pass the Bombay Matric. I have also candidates for the Matric one out of two being successful at the last examination, the one who failed only doing so by a mark or two. These latter boys' practical knowledge of English is almost negligible in comparison to the boys "A" and "B" mentioned above. The boy who passed Matric for instance cannot write an intelligible educated letter in English. Now in the case of "A", he has learnt English since he was five years old, always speaks English in his own home and has been at the best schools in India where English and English subjects have always been taught by English men.

Now at least fifty per cent of the candidates who go up for the competitive examination for the Indian Military Academy (Indian Sandhurst) have had a similar education—either from the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College or various good European schools—and they have started English when eight years old or younger, and speak English most of their holidays. Well I once again impress upon parents and the public if they wish their sons to get to the Indian Military Academy, etc., it is no good sending me boys of, we will say, 14 years of age with no real knowledge of English. I will get any intelligent boy of the right type through the Indian Military Academy examination if I get him from the age of 8 or 10 and if he speaks English in his holidays or comes to me for his holidays.—Yours etc.,

M. C. COOTE.
Lieut-Colonel
Principal.
Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona.

P. S.:—I would also again impress upon parents and the Principal general public that being successful in the Matric, or other examination does not by itself constitute "Education". Three years ago when I first came to this school a certian well-known Director of Public Instruction of one of our leading Provinces told me that I should be doing Indian Education a great service if I could induce parents not to let their sons sit for matric before they are seventeen years of age. What he meant was that Public School education such as we give here has far more to it than the mere passing of examinations. It is the latter years of the boy's time here from age 17 to 19 that are the most important. A boy who goes up for and passes matric when 16 and then leaves the school is really missing all the best part of Public School education. I believe it will take about another generation before the general educated public of India realize this fact.

Gujaratis In Baroda Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is a very strange thing that in a progressive state like Baroda there are no open competitive examinations for services in state. One has to look to the statistics of last ten years to see the composition of the State service, especially higher grades, and one would be really amazed to see the lessening influence of Gujeratis who form more than 90 per cent of the population. I am not writing this with a communal bias but merely as a disinterested person who has studied all details with a liberal attitude. The police and army has very few, say very negligible, persons when the quota of Gujeratis could be counted. It is quite natural therefore that to-day in higher cadre they can be counted on the finger's end. It is highly deplorable that the intelligentsia of Baroda is not bringing such hard facts before the notice of the authorities. The State Prajamandal is expected to tackle this problem in right earnest and agitate for a policy of "Baroda for Barodians" in all kinds. Another problem is to find out as to how many persons have taken advantage of the Domiciled Act. It is hoped that experienced persons taking deep interest in Baroda Politics will thrash out this problem in right earnest. Just why not peep in the Civil list of the last ten years to find out all facts and figures. This question requires immediate attention of one and all concerned.

—Yours, etc.,

"DISINTERESTED."

Baroda, June 26.

Tariff Board Report

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As forecasted in your yesterday's issue, the recommendations of the Special Tariff Board have been out to-day and have been accepted by the Government of India in toto. The arguments of the Government of India while accepting the same run like this—"The interests of the revenue required an early termination of this uncertainty, and the Government of India are fully satisfied ....."

Whenever we find any important matter to be dealt with by the Government, the main argument from the Government is that of the "revenue." Recently we have seen that there is a proposal for increasing freight on about 300 articles by the railways, because this would result in increased earnings. But is this the real remedy for improving the financial condition of our railways? Already the freights are so heavy as the traffic cannot bear with goods has been checked. The best solution would have been to propose the reduction of freights rather than increasing the same.

Again, as regards the recommendations of the Tariff Board and their full acceptance by the Government of India, the argument of "revenue" has been put forward by the Government. Is the Government of India day by day becoming a sort of a commercial concern? The lowering of the present scale of duty on Lancashire piecegoods will have an adverse effect on the cotton mill industry of our country. The mill industry which is struggling against the present depression will find it very difficult to stand even, not to speak of running the same.

—Yours, etc.,

A. V. PARMAR.

HANDCUFFS FOR HON. MAGISTRATE

JALPAIGURI June 27.

Babu Dhan Singh Agarawala, an Honorary Magistrate of Jalpaiguri was arrested this morning by the local police. All fire arms, swords, etc., in his possession were seized and he was taken to the thana under handcuffs. He was, however, subsequently released on bail

The said Honorary Magistrate is suspected to have run mad and upon complaints by some of his neighbours, the local police went to his residence to seize the fire arms in his possession. Thereupon he is said to have fired his gun and the police was obliged to put him under arrest.—United Press.

"DISTINCTIONS" FOR DETENUS

AGARTALA, June 27.

Prabhat Chandra Roy, a detenu under the State laws lodged in the Agartala Central Jail who appeared at the last B. A. examination of Calcutta University has come out successful with distinction.

Another detenu Ananta Kumar Acharyya who also sat for the last matriculation examination, has passed it and placed in the first division.—United Press.

Asthma Cause Killed in 24 Hours

Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 5 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 3/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 7/- for large size bottle.

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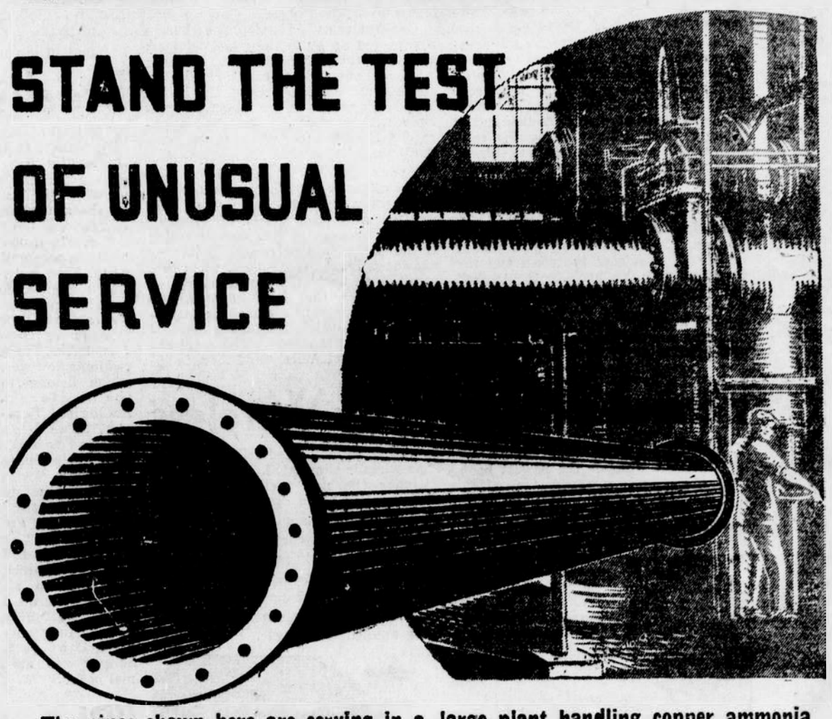

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BHULABHAI'S TALKS WITH LABOUR L P.'s.

Dr. Arundale Leaves ondon For The Continen

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, June 20.

When the British politicians were discussing the attitude of their Government towards Sanctions against Italy, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, had come to London to lead a quiet life for two weeks. However, he could neither stay for two weeks nor would the Indian community allow him to rest in peace.

Mr. Krishna Menon, of the India League, arranged a talk for him at the House of Commons, a useful activity, which has become Mr. Menon's own. It was supposed to be an exclusively private talk for the consumption of the Labour M.P's. However, Mr. Desai, as a prominent Indian leader, has become a public property. And though Mr. Menon would not give me the gist of the discussions that followed Mr. Desai's statement to the Labour parliamentarians, in the lobbies of the House, these members continue to reflect on the Indian leader's observations. They are immensely impressed by the speech that Mr. Desai made in the House. For, it was in effect a rejoinder to the messages that had poured in the columns of the "Times" from its Simla correspondent, since the Lucknow session of the National Congress. All these days, the Labour M.P's, were led to believe that a vast gulf divided Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and his followers from leaders of the type of Mr. Desai, Rajendra Babu and even Gandhiji. Mr. Desai denied it with facts and figures. Thus the Simla correspondent has come to be known in London as a producer of mythical stories.

Some members questioned Mr. Desai on his attitude towards the new reforms, whether he would be prepared to accept office. Mr. Desai had to tell them bluntly that the reforms were not reforms as understood in English language. Naturally, they were not meant for the advancement of the political freedom of the nation. And he personally felt that it was futile to waste one's useful time and money in running after these reforms or even to accept offices. Of course, he could not, in fairness to the Congress, say what the attitude of that body would be, a decision which is to be taken later on. But Miss Ellen Wilkinson wanted to know something more than that. She has been interesting herself in looking after the persecuted Jews and Hitler opponents in this country. And it was but natural that she should ask Mr. Desai what would be his attitude towards the Indian Socialists if his group of people were in power in the provincial legislatures. She had to ask that question as in the course of his talk, Mr. Desai had given them to understand that he was not a Socialist. However, Mr. Desai gave a categorical reply, which would go a long way in allaying the fears of many English Socialists. He told Miss Wilkinson that neither he nor other Congressmen, who were not Socialists, would allow the operation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. They would not allow the country to be ruled by dictatorial powers. they would not repeat the lathi raj in any Indian province.

TALKS WITH ATTLEE

Mr. Desai had private talks with Mr. Attlee and a few other prominent members of Parliament. But addressing Englishmen in London does not complete the task of any Indian who visits this country. The Indian Swaraj League persuaded Mr. Desai to accept a reception and he responded because as he said "I am always anxious to meet my countrymen anywhere." I wish Mr. Desai had not given us—the pressmen—a holiday, for, I would certainly like to convey to your readers the significant words that he uttered in addressing his eighty fellow-countrymen. I am on my word not to report his speech and in fairness to Mr. Desai, who was quite 'at home' with his Indian friends, it is natural that I should fulfil my promise. However, Mr. Desai was heard patiently, and was admired for the patience he showed in answering a number of questions, ranging from orthodox nationalism to extreme communism, even going over the head of the present day Russian system of Government.

Mr. Desai left London by air before he could finish his two weeks' stay as he got a summons by cable from the Working Committee of the Congress to be at his post at the next meeting of the Committee at Wardha.

Dr. ARUNDALE'S VISIT.

Dr. and Mrs. Arundale are leaving London this afternoon for the Continent. The ident of the Theosophical Soc had been in this country with wife to carry on the message of osophy. Part of the mission haen fulfilled. North, Southz, Eand West of this island countrys been visited. In London ta talker has to talk, (as Dr. Adale himself said to me yesterd and the President addresse number of meetings, enrolled veral new members to his cr and gave presidential talk a Theosophical conference. Yesday their old friends from Lahore, Mohanlal Kalra and his wife anged an 'at home' at Ruben otel in Buckingham Palace Ro It was really an occasion fhe two distinguished guests fi India to renew old acquaintas with over 80 Indians, a numb of them young Theosophists.

When I caught tl sight and advanced to greet th Dr. Arundale beamed with icHullo, how are you, Mr....." ad promptly to request him cut that "Mr." off my name he was equally prompt to red me that we were not in Adyar in London. He wanted us do as the Londoners do. Mr. aMrs. Rama Rao had plenty of jo with Mrs. Arundale as Mr. Arale was having his share ofem with good many young nds. Sir Abdul Qadir, Sarda Mohan Singh, Dr. Hingorani rof. R. A. Dara, Sir Albion Bane, Lord and Lady Sinha hadeir greeting the Theosophical ple and though every one conined of the scorching sun thacontinued to penetrate through windows, none left the hall befOr. Arundale and his wife haddressed them.

ROLE OF THEOSHY.

Dr. Arundale thought it was a very delightful gest on the part of their hosts—Land Mrs Kalra—to bring thentogether that afternoon. "We friends together here," he conied, "and I am never tired of ing in season and out of sea that friendship matters abc everything else. That is wl Theosophy teaches us. So long as each of us has sincerity of pose and continue to be friends spite of differences, nothing ners to me. Essentially we must friends. It helps to promote a patnetic and keen interest. This what Theosophy stands for. stands to promote the steady urstanding of different religions

Dr. Arundale warmed, when he said he was proud oing an Englishman, he was pro to belong to the Empire. She certainly felt that he would prouder still and happier if la had her rightful place amor other nations. "I don't think," declared, "the world is go to be happy. I don't think thewill be peace in the world unl India takes her rightful placeongst other nations. Personalpeaking it has been a great bjness for me to do work for La and I am feeling more and mohappy nowadays to see dians coming forward to do for their country what thirty years ago was donely by Englishmen. It is so mi the better for India to have Ims to do her instead of Europe and Englishmen."

Mrs. Arundale wanted t tne women of India to live up real and essential greatness. India," she said, "we have many great things—dance, musi and other art—and India must ress her individuality through hese departments of life. That my 'Home Rule' for India. I not a politician, and I do not t to make political speeches. hat I want is to feel that I amentially an Indian and to li tne spirit of India."

Dr. Kalra had, of course, ieded the two distinguished gus in welcoming them. He gave biographical sketch of the twoests and many became wiser as that Dr. and Mrs. Arundale havone for India and for humanit in general. Dr. H. P. Sastri aid that Theosophy could give tessage to the present world ich was full of cowardice. Whnations were quarrelling with one another, the message of Theohy could go a long way to bringace and happiness amongst theople.

A BEST SELLER.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's autography, the publishers told i is now in its seventh edition. ey have issued a statement drng attention of the Indian newspprs that whilst they fully apprete the publicity value given to ne book by certain Indian newspprs by reproducing long extracts fe from, they have to consider ie author's rights. They would therefore like to point out to the newspapers concerned that, if they wish to reproduce more than reasonable quotations incorporated in a review of the book, they should apply for permission which will be accorded at the usual rates of payment. Further unwarranted publication of passages from the autobiography will be considered by the publishers as an infringement of copying and steps will have to be taken to protect the author's interests.

Dr. Mulk Raj Anand and Dr. K. S. Shelvankar of the Indian Progressive Writers' Association will be representing India at the International Writers' Conference which is being held from Friday, June 19th to Tuesday June 23rd. Among those present will be Andre Gide, Andre Mlrax, Karl Kapek and delegates from Russia, Spain, Czechoslavakia and the United States. The English delegates include H. G. Wells, Gerald Heard, Storm Jameson, Rose Maculay, Naomi Mitchison, Helen Simpson, James Hanley, the young proletarian writer. The provisional agenda promises a comprehensive discussion of the law of libel and obstacles to freedom of England, writers in peace, and project for an Encyclopaedia of Arts and Letters.

The foundation-stone laying ceremony of the Welfare Centre and Multani Maternity Home at Bangalore was performed on 22nd June, among the notabilities present on the occasion being their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Gwalior, Sir Mirza M. Ismail and H. H. Mir of Khairpur.

"CAPTURE LEGISLATURES"

Sami Venkatachalam's Advice To Nationalists

CALICUT, June 27.

The proprietors of big businesses should look into the interests of the country first before they looked to their profits, observed Sami Venkatachalam Chetty, M.L.A., opening the Annual Conference of the Malabar Chamber of Commerce to-day.

The speaker expressed the opinion that whatever might be the possibilities and failing of the new constitution, it was imperative that tried and tested nationalists must capture legislatures and seats of power.

TRADE PACT WITH JAPAN.

Referring to the impending renewal of trade agreement with Japan, he said that unlike the last occasion, the whole range of competing Japanese imports should be taken into account, such as hosiery, steel cement and the favourable balance of trade. —A. P.

Chemists Exhibition In London

Members of the drug trade are invited by the Organisers to visit the 45th. Chemists Exhibition London, which will be housed from September 21st.—25th. in the Hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, Westminster, S.W. in the very heart of English metropolis, practically under the shadow of the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. Admission can be obtained on presentation of trade card.

Declared Smugglers And Asked To Quit Calcutta

CALCUTTA, June 27.

Sarajul Hague alias Soroj Bose and Santanoo Mukherjee alias Krishtapada Ghosh, have been declared "Arms Smugglers" under the Bengal Arms Smuggling Act and ordered to leave Calcutta for 20 and 5 years respectively.

These two men were arrested on the information that they were associates of notorious Arms Smugglers, who previously were deported from Calcutta in connection with specific cases of smuggling.—United Press.

HIS EMPIRE MISSION

Sir T. V. Chariar On His Visit To Canada

SIMLA, June 25.

The following are extracts from a talk broadcast from Simla tonight by Sir T. Vijayaragnavachariar on his recent visit to Canada:—

The outstanding recollection of my Canadian visit is the delightful hospitality of the Canadians. Indian hospitality is proverbial, Canadian hospitality deserves to pass into a proverb.

EMPIRE MISSION.

An hour before I left Toronto, the Government of Ontario broadcasted a message in which they emphasised the view that my visit had a more than local significance, that what I had said and done in the course of it had bound closer the ties of the Empire between India and Canada and that I had been an ambassador of the Empire in the truest sense of the term. Even more gratifying to me was an intimate personal touch in the message which said "The Diwan has indeed entered into our hearts as well as our homes.

IMPERIAL CREED.

The conviction left in my mind after my visit was that Canada was proud of her place in the British Commonwealth, and while the Canadians were anxious not only to maintain but to promote the closest possible relations, industrial, commercial, social and intellectual between Canada and the United States, there was no desire for Canada's incorporation in the great American republic. This is true not only of the English-speaking Provinces but also of the French province of Quebec where the descendants of the old French settlers live, generally speaking, as a race apart, professing a different form of Christianity and speaking a different language. The French Canadian cannot in the very nature of things enter into what has been called "the racial mysticism of the Imperial creed," but the constitutional settlement arrived at after the Durham Report has offered such lasting guarantees to his language and religion and to his preponderance in the provincial administration that he is as happy within the Commonwealth as his English brother in Ontario and elsewhere.

The Canadians are a very democratic people, they resent any attempt at social superiority; even in their Lieutenant-Governors they will not tolerate any ceremonial aloofness, but they fully appreciate the fact that behind the traditional pomp and circumstance England has one of the freest and most democratic political systems in the world.—United Press.

Indo-Afghan Postal And Telegraphic Adjustments

SIMLA, June 27.

Inquiries made by the "United Press" in official circles indicate that Afghanistan having subscribed to the International Convention in respect of Post and Telegraphs, telegrams booked from Afghanistan to foreign countries via India would not be re-booked but would be transmitted as if the telegrams were booked in India.

The practice formerly was that foreign telegrams sent from Afghanistan were re-booked at the Indian Frontier Station by the nearest Afghan Post Office and payment was made for the charges involved. From the first of July next, Afghan telegrams would not be charged, but at the end of the year accounts will be settled between the Indian and Afghanistan Posts and Telegraphs Departments.—United Press.

JAWAHAR AS A 'GARDENER'

Plants Mango Tree At Brother-in-Law's House

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here this morning from Mussooree and left for Allahabad, by mail in the afternoon. During his short stay in Lucknow he was the guest of Mrs. D. Bakshi.

PLANTING A MANGO TREE.

He had only one engagement and that was to plant a mango tree at the residence of his brother-in-law, Pt. Kailash Nath Kaul. It was drizzling when he started digging the spot, where the plant was to be fixed. The most interesting thing to note was the way in which the Congress President carried out the job of a gardener with all the necessary implements required for the purpose of digging and dressing the plantation.

It may be remembered that Mahatma Gandhi has also planted a banyan tree in the same premises, during the Congress session.—A. P.

Our Cairo Letter

TURKO-EGYPTIAN 'ENTENTE'

I Am A Great Admirer Of Mustafa Kemal, Says Nahas Pasha

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

"There is not a person so anxious as myself in signing the new Treaty and thus establishing peaceful relations between the two countries. I know this Treaty is important for both the countries," declared Nahas Pasha, the Prime Minister of Egypt in an interview to the representative of the "Jamhuriat," regarding the development in discussions of the new friendly treaty to be signed shortly by the two Governments of Turkey and Egypt.

ADMIRER OF KEMAL

The Premier continued: "Before I proceed further let me tell you that I am a great admirer of Ata-Turk Mustafa Kemal Pasha; but for whom, Turkey would have been wiped off the map of the world. He is a man, who has studied and understood the European situation very well. It is he, who revived Turkey and brought her to a position of equality with the other powers of the world."

When asked about the relations between Egypt and Great Britain, Nahas Pasha said: "The discussion is going on between the two countries very smoothly and successfully.

WAHIB PASHA AT ATHENS

The Turkish General, Wahib Pasha, arrived at Athens from Cairo. Interviewed by the pressmen, he refused to enter into any sort of discussion.

It is officially announced that Noori Pasha Sayeed, the Foreign Minister of Iraq will place before H. M. King Ibn Saud, the protocol of the new treaty between the Governments of Iraq and Hedjaz.

ALGERIAN DEMAND.

The Muslims of Algeria at a Conference voiced their grievances and passed a resolution to the effect that Algeria should be officially represented in the French Parliament.

By another resolution the Conference decided that Arabic should become the language of the State The object of a third resolution was that religious education should be imparted in all the mosques without any interference on the part of the Government.

COTTON CROPS DAMAGED

Cotton pests are taking the maximum toll in Egypt this year. More than 337,500 acres of cotton grown parts have been damaged by pests. About 699,790 labourers are employed in removing the worms from the plants. The Minister of Agriculture paid visits to the affected areas and it is hoped that the possible help by the Government will be given to the owners of the lands.

HIGH COURT FOR JUBBULPORE?

Deputation To Wait On Acting Governor Of C. P.

JUBBULPORE, June 27.

In connection with the demand for the location of the High Court at Jubbulpore, the members of the Bar Association, Jubbulpore, have decided that a deputation of their representatives should wait upon the Honourable Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Acting Governor of Central Provinces, when His Excellency arrives here on July 2, 1936.—United Press.

CENSUS OF UNEMPLOYED

Madras Labour Union's Request To Govt.

MADRAS, June 27.

The Madras Labour Union at meeting last evening passed a resolution requesting Government to take census of Unemployed labourers in the city.—A. P.

Bengal Peasants' Committee's Activities

CALCUTTA, June 27.

A meeting of All Bengal Peasants Organising Committee under the presidentship of Hiharandutt Majumdar, Labour leader, congratulated Muzaffar Ahmed, Meerut Conspiracy Case prisoner, on his release and his 'great work' in the cause of the exploited and downtrodden masses of India."

The Committee also decided to hold an All Bengal Peasant Workers' Conference on July 26.—A. P.

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SHIPPING NEWS
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

ARRIVALS.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Varsova of 1955 Reg. tons, Capt. A. Russell arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Karanja of 4646 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Stramford arrived from Durban via African ports and Seychelles with passengers and general cargo.

N. Y. Kaisha's Japan Line s.s. Morioka Maru of 3096 Reg. tons, Capt. Y. Gamada, arrived from Yokohama, via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Chyebassa of 4022 Reg. tons, Capt. A. C. Miller, arrived from Calcutta with coal and general cargo.

P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Ranpura of 9331 Reg. tons, Capt. J. M. Legg, arrived from Kobe via Japan ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 27-6-36.

S. S. Jaladuta (Sc. S. N. Co.) for Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

S. S. Karanja (M. M. & Co.) for African ports.

DEPARTURES.

P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Ranpura of 9331 Reg. tons, Capt. J. M. Legg sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with local and same bottom cargo and passengers.

O. S. Kaisha's s.s. Biyo Maru of 3922 Reg. tons, Capt. M. Myoi sailed for Karachi via Navlakhi with local and same bottom cargo.

F. F. Campbell and Coy.'s s.s. Pres. Garfield of 6233 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Cullen sailed for New York via Suez with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

James Finlay and Coy.'s s.s. Kioto of 2030 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Butter, sailed for Karachi and Cochin with local and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

27 June.

S. S. Goldenfels for Antwerp:—4175 bags Gr. oil cake, H. Rawji and Co; 55 bales cotton raw, G. M. Vyas and Co.

For Salonica:—150 bales cotton S. R. Tulsham and Co.

For Rotterdam:—25 D/s. Castor oil, The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd.

For Peracus:—700 bales cotton, G. K. Kaisha.

For Famagusta:—22 bales cotton yarn, S. J. David and Co.

For Hamburg:—55 bales cotton waste clean, C. Jairam and Co; 160 bags Caseen powder, M. M. & Co; 414 bags Cassen gum powder, E. Valemohamadas & Co.

For New York:—30 bags cotton rags, Patel & Co.

S. S. Garmula, for New York:—30 bags Goat skins, D. Abraham & Sons.

For Philadelphia:—75 bags goat skins, D. Abraham.

S. S. Pres. Garfield, for New York:—81 bags Pistachew nuts, A. El. Ejil.

S. S. Morioka Maru for Kobe:—178 bales cotton, V. Ladhas and Co.

S. S. Tergestea for Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo.

S. S. Tokena Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, S. Karamsi & Co; 227 bales cotton, L. Ramji & Co; 200 bales cotton, A. Khimji & Co; 2.000 bales cotton, N. Nagsee & Co.

S. S. Argun Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, R. Rauji & Co.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, G. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

27 June.

S. S. Elysia, Agents G. Tr. Co. Ltd., from Glasgow:—21 bales cotton p. goods, 255 cases cotton p. goods, 28 bales paper, 130 cases cotton thread, 26 cases books, 27 cases Biscuits, 493 cases Ale, 2329 cases Beer, 34 cases wine, 628 cases Whisky, 10 cases Stout, 20 cases port wine, 60 cases Safety fuse, 150 D/s Disinfectant fluid, 51 pkg. Sanitary E'ware, 203 bales Tyres and Tubes, 42 pkg. Boiler Motor Oil, 1990 Plates Hard Shelter, 120 bags Bolt and Nuts, 58 bags Cut nails, 24 bags Rivets.

From Liverpool:—541 cases machinery, 18 pkg. cotton rope, 72 L/s. C. I. Cisterns, 19 cases Elect. goods, 16 cases wireless goods, 72 pkg. Spirings, 50 cases Galv. Iron Screws, 21 pkgs. weights, 413 cks. Tiles, 67 bales paper, 145 bales old newspapers, 22 bags wool Tops, 10 cases oil cloth, 121 cases cotton P. goods, 32 bales cotton p. goods, 53 bales cotton fents, 180 kgs. Alizarine dyes, 37 brrls. Grease, 53 D/s. Dyes, 15 pkg Toilet powder, 16 bds Soap flakes, 55 cases soap powder, 149 bds Soap Toilet, 1.000 pkg. Tyres and Tubes, 55 bds Cycle Covers, 38 bags floor Covering, 20 cases jelly powder.

From Alexandria:—31 bales cotton.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK June 26
CORRESPONDING.

	Season to date	this week	season 1934-35	week 1935 Bales.
Total in sight (excluding linters)	12,257	80	7,972	24
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other				
American (excluding witers)	6,015	99	4,684	65
Exports from U. S. Ports	6,051	58	4,762	70
Of which to Japan	1,524	9	1 521	24
Of which to China	47	2	112	1
Of which to Great Britain	1,372	13	756	10
Of which to Germany	860	9	414	10
Stock at New York	——	2	——	7
Stock at U. C. Ports	——	1.452	——	1.313
Stocks at U. S. Interior Towns	——	1,422	——	201
World's visible supply	——	5.736	——	5.438
Of which American Cotton	——	3 881	——	3,713
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	—11,482	223	9,577	157
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7035	26	4 342	8

N. B. All figures are in thousands.

Jamiat Shubban's Prize For Essay

The Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, offers the prize of a copy of the 'New Standard Encyclopaedia,' to any person who writes the best article on one of the following two subjects:—

The best method of imparting female education among the Muslims.

What is Islamic Purdah?

The articles must be in English. It must either typed or in clear hand writing. It must be addressed to the Editor, 'Shubban's Voice,' 138, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. The Editor's judgment will be final. The Editor reserves the right of publishing one or all the articles received. The articles must reach the Editor on or before the 25th of July and result will be announced on the 30th of July 1936.

POONA DAWOODI BOHRA INSTITUTIONS.

A Poona correspondent writes:—The 10th and 28th annual gatherings of Darul Eqamatis Siofiya and Badria High School and Madresa-e-Badria respectively were celebrated at Ravivar Peth, Poona city in the jamat khana hall of the Dawoodi Bohra Community on Tuesday under the presidentship of the priest of the community. They are the leading boarding house and educational institutions of the Dawoodi Bohra Community in Poona. The boys and girls entertained the audience with recitations. The scouts' display and interesting dialogues were the chief features. The Hon. Secretary outlined the activities of the Managing committee, and fervently appealed to the community for the maintenance and prosperity of the institutions by extending monetary help.

Perfect-Roll And Students

Mr. Bhagwandas Kapadia the Secretary of the Election Propaganda Committee of "C" Ward writes:—

The students of the colleges and other matriculates might be knowing that according to the new Reformed Constitution the matriculates who are over 21 years of age have got the right to vote at the Assembly Election. The collegians and other matriculates are requested to send their application forms together with their matriculation certificates to the "C" Ward Congress Office at Chhotalal Bhuvan Kalbadevi Road, as soon as they can. The certificates will be returned the next day. Printed forms of application can be had from the office of the Committee from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Fluctuation In Gold

London, June 10.

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., London:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £207,281,973 on the 3rd instant as compared with £206,397,096 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold as announced by the Bank during the week amounted to £1,215,126.

In the open market about £1,275,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing and was absorbed by general demand. The depreciation of gold currencies in terms of sterling, influenced by the weakness of the franc, caused the price of gold in the London Market to show a further decline; 138s/3.1/2d. was touched on the 4th instant and this was the lowest quotation since August 21st, 1934. The declaration made by M. Blum over the week-end to the effect that no devaluation was contemplated, brought a rally and checked the outflow of gold from the Bank of France: this, however, appeared to be but temporary; there was a subsequent reaction and it is believed that the withdrawals of gold are now continuing.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 30th May to mid-day on the 8th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,832,897
British West Africa	73.870
British India	422.816
British Malaya	12.887
New Zealand	10,082
Trinidad and Tobago	7,226
Germany	417.839
Netherlands	165.508
Franc	268,742
Switzerland	193.872
Belgian Congo	18.955
Venezuela	40.864
Other countries	18.331
	£3.483.889

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£273.121
British India	6.200
Union of South Africa	5.650
Germany	27.950
Netherlands	217.745
Belgium	41.541
France	49.791
Switzerland	32.450
Yugoslavia	25.069
Czechoslovakia	5.805
Other countries	450
	£685.772

The s.s. "Mongolia" which sailed from Bombay on the 6th instant carries gold to the value of about £499,000, part of which is consigned to London and part to New York.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for April 1936 amounted to 68.694 fine ounces as compared with 67.350 fine ounces for March 1936 and 58.521 fine ounces for April 1935.

SILVER.

The market has been quiet, moderate offerings on China account continuing, but a steady demand from the Indian bazaars with some bear covering purchases caused a slight improvement in prices, 20.1/16d. for both deliveries being quoted on the 8th instant. Buyers showed hesitation here and less resistance could be offered to speculative and China selling, quotations easing to 19.7/8d for both cash and two months delivery.

The market has a fairly steady appearance and no wide movement from the present level is indicated.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 30th May to mid-day on the 8th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Hongkong	£712.960
British India	15.500
British South Africa	5.925
Japan	24.499
Belgium	3.074
Other countries	5,054
	£767.012

EXPORTS.

British India	£ 95.310
France	6.849
Sweden	1.750
Other countries	2.401
	£106.310

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from June 4th to June 10th was dol 5.04., and the lowest dol 4.98 3/4.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 27

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£36 12 6
Standard copper 3 months	£37 0 0
Electrolytic copper	£41 0 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 32 8 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 38 12 0

Tone: Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 26-6-36	7035000	4342000
Receipts yesterday 26-6-36	4000	3000
Exports to date 26-6-36	6051000	4762000
Stock at Ports 26-6-36	1452000	1313000
Stock at Interior Towns 26-6-36	1422000	201000
Stock at Liverpool 26-6-36	731000	678000
Visible Supply 26-6-36	3881000	3713000
Quantity in sight 26-6-36	12257000	7972000
Quantity out of sight 26-6-36	11482000	9577000

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Slender Margin To Produces

LONDON, June 10.

Messrs Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly market report:

The dominating factor in the Rubber Market since the time of our last report has again been the question of the Continental exchanges, more immediately of course the franc with its possible repercussions on the guilder.

The series of strikes all over France brought about a considerable increase in the selling of francs, including apparently some bear operations. The rather better news of the situation on Monday brought in bear covering and a sharp recovery in all exchanges led by the franc, only to be followed by a further setback on Tuesday. The categorical statement by Mr. Blum, the new Premier of France, that no devaluation will be undertaken was disregarded on the argument that the extensive Social Reform programme of the Front Populaire is bound to lead to buogetary difficulties and indirectly to some form of devaluation. Meantime it is evident that there is still a majority in France which is against devaluation in any form.

For most of the period under review the Rubber Market has been dull without much apparent activity but all Rubber coming on offer has been readily absorbed without materially affecting the price. On Monday on the apparently improved situation in France, the Market advanced slightly and 7 3/8d. was touched for Spot Rubber, this being also the opening price on Tuesday and the only price at which business was reported on that day. There has been good buying by Continental manufacturers and some modest orders from America.

United Kingdom stocks were reduced by a further, 1,600 tons last week, giving a total reduction of 27,895 tons in fourteen consecutive weeks.

REGULATION SCHEME

In his speech at the annual meeting of the United Sua Betong Co. on Monday, Mr. J. G. Hay, himself a Member of the International Committee, made some references to the working of the Regulation Scheme.

After a brief dissertation on the inevitability of gradualness Mr. Hay made the following statement:—

"I am too closely and constantly in touch with the problems of rubber production not to be familiar with the fact that the margin of profit at the present price of rubber is very slender, and is probably less than is generally supposed, since it is not the custom of the industry to make any direct charge in their published accounts for amortisation, although such a charge is justified in fact."

Mr. Hay was of course speaking only for himself, but it is well to know that at least one Member of the Committee is not content with the present price level. We have reason to believe that Mr. May is not the only Member of the Committee to hold this view.

SHIPMENTS.

The figure of Malayan shipments for May which was published on Thursday morning as 45,647 tons was corrected yesterday to 46,568 tons.

Foreign imports are on the small side, consisting of 8,930 tons dry Rubber (April 11,961 tons) and of 3,597 tons (2,737 tons) wet Rubber (dry equivalent). Total imports are thus 12,527 tons (14,698 tons making net shipments of Malayan produce for the month 34,041 tons against 21,301 tons in April. Total shipments of Malayan produce for the first five months of the year come to 136,228 tons against a permissible exportable amount of 142,250 tons, so that in spite of the heavy shipments for May, Malaya is still well within her quota.

The figures of stocks in dealers' hands in Singapore and Penang and awaiting shipment in these ports,—that is the stocks outside the regulated area in Malaya,—were published this morning and show a total of 26.687 tons against 32,200 tons last month, being a decrease of 5,513 tons on the month. This goes a long way to explain the apparently heavy May shipments.

The destinations of the gross Malayan shipments for May are as follows:—To the United Kingdom 3.617 tons (April 4.590 tons), to the U.S.A. 28,573 tons (20,973 tons), to the Continent of Europe 7.517 tons (5.704 tons), to British Possessions 3.412 tons (1,874 tons), to Japan 3,261 tons (2,729 tons), to other destinations 188 tons (129 tons).

Total shipments to the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe for January / May 1936 come to 51,402 tons or an average of about 10.300 tons per month against average monthly requirements based on the 1935 figures of 27,300 tons. Direct shipment from the Dutch East Indies, Ceylon and other countries to the United Kingdom and Continent are averaging about 4,000 tons a month, leaving a deficiency of about 13,000 per month to be supplied from stocks.

Shipments from the Dutch East Indies for the month of May are cabled as 11,654 metric tons equal to 11,482 long tons Estate Rubber and 10,797 metric tons, equal to 10,637 long tons Native Rubber, giving a total shipments for the month of 22,119 long tons against a permissible exportable amount of 25,000 tons. Total shipments from the Dutch East Indies for the first five months of this year amount to 110,859 tons against a permissible exportable amount of 125,000 tons.

Shipments from Ceylon for the month of May are cabled as 2,560 tons Own Rubber and 226 tons Imported Rubber, giving a total of 2,786 tons. Total shipments from Ceylon (Own Rubber) for the first five months of the year amount to 17,863 tons against a permissible exportable amount of 20,000 tons and against actual shipments for the first five months of the 1935 to 21,760 tons.

STOCK.

With a total of 128,960 tons United Kingdom stocks showed a decline on the week of 1.600 tons. On Saturday 8th June, 1935, United Kingdom stocks stood at 169,068 tons.

HUGE FORTRESS FOR U. S. GOLD HOARD

American Troops Stand Guard Day And Night

FORT KNOX, (Kentucky) (By Mail)

The fortress in which the United States Government will store the greatest hoard of gold in the world is now nearly completed.

It lies in a strategic position against a rim of hills surrounding this military reservation, and will be defended by detachments of cavalry and artillery, every known scientific device to prevent burglary and even a system of permitting the whole fortress to be flooded in case of fire or earthquake.

More than half the gold in America, about 6,000,000,000 dollars' worth (£1,200,000,000) will guarded within the fort, over whose great marble door-frame the legend "United States Depository" is already in place, while the arrangements for transporting this huge fortune from the existing vaults in New York and Philadelphia will outdo any previous undertaking of the kind ever attempted.

Forty fifty special armoured trains will bring the gold to Kentucky. Their departures will be kept secret, soldiers will guard the railway line and all regular traffic will be put in sidings as the gold trains pass.

Each gold train is expected to consist of five big vans each van containing about 1,000 bars of gold, worth 28,000,000 dollars (about £5,600,000). Thus, if a gang of robbers should succeed in the well-nigh impossible task of holding up one of the trains, they would have a fortune of more than £25,000,000 at their disposal.

SECRECY DISDAINED.

Although the idea of the Gold Vault is said to have come from the vaults in which the Bank of France keeps the French gold hoard, the American Government is not surrounding its plans with secrecy as did the French.

The American Gold Fortress pears its concrete walls two storeys above the ground for all to see. Although the greater part of the building is, of course, underground. The State of Kentucky has built a concrete road from the adjacent highway to the fort, and has co-operated with the Federal Government in its building in every way.

The Fort resembles a mediaeval stronghold in appearance. It is one hundred feet square, with a strongly reinforced section at each corner in which guns may be placed. Inside the outer building lies a second erection, rather on the lines of the "Keep" in a Norman castle; this section has no window and looks as impregnable as the face of a cliff.

A mechanised cavalry unit attached to Fort Knox will be permanently on duty around the Fort, which will also be defended by the field-guns, trench-mortars and machineguns of the Forts garrison.

None of the local workmen or officials engaged in the building is aware of the interior design; their job is merely to erect the outer walls, and to ask no question about the lay-out of the subterranean vaults which the Federal authorities are erecting within.—Reuter.

U. S. COTTON CROP OUTLOOK

Condition Slightly Below 10 Year Average

Messrs E. J. Saback & Co. New York have issued the following report dated the 1st:—

Reports from correspondents computed to June, 1936, as of the end of May indicates a preliminary estimate of cotton acreage for 1936 of 42,000 acres compared with 38,888,000 acres planted last year and increase of 16.9 per cent.

Reports on condition varied widely, some giving condition figures, because lack of stands but the average for the entire belt is 7.12 per cent. or slightly under a 10 year average (Schwabacs's averages) slightly above 72.4 per cent.

Such a condition if applied to our condition figures of the past 10 years would indicate a crop of 12,527,000 bales, compared with a total crop picked last year of 10,638,000 bales 500 lbs gross weight.

Taking the same report last year and two years ago as comparisons; 85 per cent of the intend cotton acreage has been planted this year and 65 per cent up to a standard year 87 per cent and 77 per cent respectively; two years ago per cent and 88 per cent respectively.

The crop got to a late start. Planting progressed very rapidly in the west owing the rains, moreover the acreage increased more than was indicated a month ago.

Too much rain fell in South Texas, and irrigators are now being complained. Oklahoma had enough rain bring up the crop but the subsoil moisture is lacking. Arkansas in a serious condition with specific to subsoil moisture, although early reports are excellent, they usually are in June.

The central valley complaints of cool night but progress is very good frost sections. Louisiana had beneficial rains, but Tennessee needs more.

The eastern belt is very dry, but they haery heavy rains in April and complaints appear to be more due to the withered look of the plant, rather than to any damage. Good rains now would forcee plants rapidly.

ACREAGE CONDITIONS

Our preliminary acreage report for 1936 follows, figures being in thousand of acres, together with the percentage change from a year ago.

United States: Preliminary 1936 32,612; Planted 1935 27,888. Percentage Change 16.9.

Conditions:—The following tabulation shows the condition of the crop compared with normal, the estimated crop based on what has happened in the past under similar conditions, and the final ginnings for 1935.

United States Condition June 1 1936 71.2 p. c. Crop Possibility 12 527; Crop 1935 10.638.

Rainfall records:—The following tabulation shows the rainfall record for March, April, and May. The March and April figures are official weather bureau figures, but the May figures are based on unofficial computations. Figrues are in inches.

NORTH CAROLINA

March 6.25; Normal 4.23; April 8.27 Normal 3.04; May 0.78 Normal 4.17.

SOUTH CAROLINA

March 5.38 Normal 3.90; April 5.73 Normal 3.04; May 0.78 Normal 3.62

GEORGIA

March 4.32 Normal 4.88; April 7.92 Normal 3.61; May 1.18 Normal 3.46

ALABAMA.

March 3.61 Normal 5.93 April 6.80 Normal 4.28; May 1.59 Normal 3.93

TENNESSEE

March 6.77 Normal 5.41; April 4.32 Normal 4.43; May 1.48 Normal 4.15.

MISSISSIPPI

March 2.93 Normal 5.82; April 4.78 Normal 4.85; May 2.30 Normal 4.43

LOUISIANA

March 2.07 Normal 4.79; April 4.32 Normal 4.65; May 4.85 Normal 4.61.

ARKANSAS

March 2.18 Normal 4.79; April 2.64 Normal 4.89 May 2.37 Normal 5.07.

TEXAS

March 1.02 Normal 2-10; April 1.69 Normal 3.08; May 6.42 Normal 3.79.

OKLAHOMA

March 0.51 Normal 2.20; April 0.99 Normal 3.40; May 4.62 Normal 4.73.

HOW BRITAIN BETRAYED ABYSSINIA

(Contd from Page 6)

Mediterranean at the end of August. At the Government understood that Mussolini was not a friend, and that he really was threatening Egypt.

But, as usual, it flinched. It did enough to take Italy angry, and then by weakness incurred her contempt.

About this time, Mr. Baldwin seems to have perceived the electioneering use of this affair. The Peace Ballot had impressed him.

This mass was too small to care about the League, or even about the Empire Party dodge is his size. Hould dish the Labour Party, and the rest would take care of itself.

Tragedy Of Delay

The last chapters of the story are in our memories. The League officially produce a plan of conciliation, which gave Mussolini too much for its honour, but too little for his appetite.

Then only broke out when the rain stopped, and then began the delays and the wranglings—six days decide that an aggression had been committed; three weeks draw up a plan of economic sanctions with all the raw materials of victory left out; three months for an expert study of oil.

All the time League members kept bombing planes in fuel. All the while M. Laval sabotaged sanctions, and finally, in December Sir Samuel Hoare the Hero of that noble speech at Geneva, joined him in the famous plan of betrayal.

And then, England got rid of him, and France dropped M. Laval. It made no difference. In January, it is late to be any use, Mr. Eden could propose to do something about it. M. Flandin adroitly outmanoeuvred him.

Fifty, when the Italians used poison gas, the League politely asked 'both sides' to remember that is forbidden.

A few days later Ethiopia was gassed out of existence.

Certainly the policy of this British Government deserves the condemnation of mankind. The French crime a shade worse, but have, at least the excuse of their dread of Hitler.

From first to last not one of the other 50 members of the League of Nations had the courage by word or act to shame them.

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SURVEY OF GLASS INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

(Continued from page 3)

nature is produced, and it seems remarkable that Indian art, much of which is expressed in geometric designs, has not been utilised in this very beautiful medium as a mode of expression."

STATISTICS OF COST.

These are conclusions reached about the statistics of costs:—

(a) That the soda ash content of Indian glass is unnecessary high and that the lime content is low, resulting in glass of inferior quality.

(b) That the various costs for materials vary widely in different localities, being greatly influenced by railway freights, but that soda ash, weight for weight, is everywhere very much more costly than the other bulk materials.

(c) That in spite of this the cost of the coal consumed is the heaviest of the charges for materials in the manufacture of ordinary white glass. (In the manufacture of bangles at Ferozabad the cost of colouring agents is sometimes greater than the cost of coal.)

(d) That the fuel consumption is very high in relation to the quantities of glass melted.

"It may be concluded, therefore," the Survey states, "that the manufacturing costs of Indian glass are unnecessarily heavy, as fuel and soda ash are used to excess because of the wasteful furnaces employed. The additional expense so incurred has no justification as the resulting glass is deteriorated by the large quantities of soda ash used."

The survey concludes with a reference to the activities at the Benares Hindu University, where a department of glass technology—the first in India—is shortly to be started.

THAKKAR VASSONJI MADHAVJI LECTURES

Mr. Ramnarayan V. Pathak will deliver the Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Lectures on "Tendencies in Modern Gujarati Poetical Literature" on the following days in the Lecture Room, first floor, South Wing, University Buildings at the hours denoted against each of them:—

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, will preside at the inaugural lecture.

SUBJECTS:

Monday, June 29 Kavyana Swaroopane, Ghadatan Samanya, Aitihasik Balo 6 p.m.

Tuesday, June 30 Bhasha, Chands, Praas 6 p.m.

Wednesday, July 1 Alamkar ane Riti 6 p.m.

Thursday, July 2 Kavyanu Sookshma Upadan, Vichar ane Lagani 6 p.m.

Friday July 3 Kavyana prakaro ane Upasamhar 6 p.m.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Cotton Bright On Wall-Street Buying

Trade Active Buyer

SPOT COTTON SITUATION FIRM

London Buying In Liverpool On Unfavourable Weather

BOMBAY, June 27.

On Friday the New York cotton market opened firm on higher Liverpool and advanced further on Wall-Street buying and covering by shorts. Sentiment was distinctly, bright under trade buying including from Bombay. Rain at only two points in Texas with high temperatures attracted the general attention of the market. Spot cotton, position continues firm.

The New York cotton futures market registered a sharp rise on Wall-Street trade and Bombay buying. There was short covering and spot cotton situation being firm there was scarcity of offerings. The tone of the market was bullish and prices of new crop months fresh top levels.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York market opened as a rise of 7 points with October 11.45 but under scattered selling prices declined 2 points from the opening level and October was quoted 11.63 which was the lowest level for the day.

Later on there was active general buying with scarcity of contracts and prices registered a rise of 16 points and October was quoted 11.79, a new high level. Weather reports were bullish but long liquidation resulted in a setback of 11 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 17 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 17 points at 13.43c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly active and firm with improved buying and closed at a rise of 15 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices gained 15 points at 12.50c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 points against and expected improvement of 4 points. There was Bombay Continental and local houses buying which absorbed light hedging. Later on London buying raised prices on unfavourable weather. Trade calling and covering helped the rise. Offerings were light apart from hedging of outsiders and scattered profit-taking. The market closed at a rise of 13 to 12 points. Middling American spot cotton prices gained 11 points at 7.18d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was strong on active buying and covering. Sakels futures closed 19 to 15 points up and Uppers futures closed 21 to 13 points higher.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was also very steady and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 16 to 17 points while Ashmouni contracts were 12 to 14 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (1-39 p.m.)	11.79+11
New York October lowest (10-3 a.m.)	11.63+05
Liverpool October highest	8.31+13
Liverpool October lowest	6.24+06

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Trade demand continues good. Texas needs rain. Acreage smaller than expected. Reaction short-lived. Looks higher.

Liverpool: Advance owing to "bull" operators re-entering the market. Spinners are buying 'spot' cotton freely. Rain is needed in the Western Belt. The statistical position is growing in strength. Our opinion is that the chances are in favour of a further advance.

Liverpool: Strength America. Trade calling. Shortage of contracts. Unfavourable weather. Strong Egyptian market. Bullish.

New York: To-day's buying mostly for trade. Reacted on possibilities of pool October liquidation beginning but feeling is bullish due to tight spot situation.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 27.

July	12.39
October	11.72
December	11.69
January	11.68
March	11.70
May	11.74
Middling Spot	12.49

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 27.

July	12.32
October	11.66
December	11.63
Middling Spot	12.55

NEW YORK.
New York, June 27.

New York 10-55 a.m. and Noon Call was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 27.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, June 27.

	To-day's Closing.
June	6.81
July	6.67
August	6.56
September	6.44
October	6.29
November	6.19
December	6.18
January	6.18
February	6.17
March	6.17
April	6.16
May	6.16
Middling Spot	7.21

10-12 p.m. Quotations.

July	6.66
October	6.28

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 27.

July	9.21
October	9.13
November	9.09
January	8.87
March	8.80
May	8.71
June	8.71
Middling Spot	9.40

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 27.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.69
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.84
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.95
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.61
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.76
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.91
BENGAL:	
Goood	4.61
Fully Good	4.71
Fine	4.83

PRODUCE.
LONDON, June 27.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Nominal.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Nominal.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, June sellers 31.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
LONDON, June 27.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., June-July nominal 6/7-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., June-July nominal 6/4-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., June-July nominal 6/4-1/2.

SEEDS.
LONDON, June 27.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f ton, June sellers £11-1-3.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, June-July sellers £12-16-3.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton, June-July sellers £13-5-0.

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull-Cont.), c.i.f ton, June-July sellers £12-12-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, c.i.f. ton, June-July sellers £12-15-0.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 27.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb, was closed.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, June 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 6-3/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 27.

Following a sharp rise of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened very steady at Rs. 215-8 for Broach A.-M. delivery but under increased selling prices declined to Rs. 214-8. While Broach J.-A. was quoted at Rs. 221-4. Reports of good rains all over cotton growing districts influenced realising. Recently the market was mainly influenced by operations of a prominent Indore operator and the market now awaits liquidation.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but the market opened easy at a loss of 4 points and later was quoted 2 points down. The local market was steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. as.
Broach J.-A.	222 0
Broach A.-M.	214 12
Oomra July	207 4
Oomra D.-J.	195 4
Bengal July	187 8
Bengal D.-J	157 4

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, June 27

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 198	194	188	185	
Punjab	... 198	194	188	185	
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	
Oomra No. 3	218	215	212	208	...
C P No. 1	228	225	222	218	...
C P No. 2	224	221	218	214	...
Broach No. 2	...	230	226	223	219
Punjab-Ame	...	240	236	233	229
Surat	...	265	261	258	254
Rajpipla	...	262	258	255	251
Navsari	...	271	267	264	260

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, June 27

Bengal Superfine	196/198
Bengal Fine	193/194
Bengal F G	190/191
C P 1 Fine	218/214
C P 2 Fine	215/217
Arvi Fine	215/217
Ellichpur Fine	215/216
Berar Fine	211/213
Khamgaon Fine	211/213
Mulkapur Fine	204/207
Khandesh Fine	197/202
Jalna/Sailu Fine	199/202
Burwah Sanavad	211/214
Mathia	187/192
Broach Fine	222-225
Dhollera	216/218
Punjab American	222/227
Sindh American	222/227
Cambodia	262/267
Compta	227/232
Westerns	212/222
Miraj	212/215
Bengadia Ankleshwar	254/256
Surat	257/258
Navsari	267/269
Kampala	345/347
Manza	322/327

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, June 27
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	144	300,202
Central India	282	271,686
Barsi and Nagar	708	169,541
Hyderabad Gaorani	91	39,991
Berar	...	337,514
Central Provinces	7	92,306
Total Oomras	1,232	1,210,640
Dholera	5,267	242,344
N W Provinces	...	62,125
Rajputana	711	96,375
Sind-Punjab	365	455,226
Broach	373	383,971
Coompta and Dharwar	962	83,000
Westerns-Northerns	1,111	53,322
Cocoanada	...	148
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	16,577
Persian	...	9
American	...	25,390
Egyptian and African	1,113	216,449
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	11,154	2,846,038

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 25th June

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,873	477,929
Japan and China	6,555	1,208,582
Coast Ports	50	36,239
Up-country by Rail	...	195,386
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	37,923
Total	8,478	1,956,064

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
LONDON, June 27.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 3|4 per cent. to 3|4 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 3|4 per cent. to 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|4 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1|2 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.
LONDON, June 27.

Market: Quietly steady.

Spot	19-11|16
Forward	19-11|16

LONDON GOLD.
LONDON, June 27.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6|18|9-1|2.

LINSEED OIL.
LONDON, June 27.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., July sellers 25|9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., July-Aug. sellers 25|9.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 27

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D June-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	267 1/8
Banks selling T T	265 1/8
Banks buying T T	262 3/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	563
Banks buying T T	579
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/4
Banks buying T T	77 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 26th instant	5.01 7/8
Japan/London 27th instant	1/2 3/32
Java/London 27th instant	7.34 1/2
Hongkong/London 27th instant	1/3 5/8
Shanghai/London 27th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 26th instant	75.87
London/Belgium 26th instant	29.74
London/Switzerland 26th instant	15.38
London/Berlin 26th instant	12.45
London/Stockholm 26th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 26th instant	5.01 11/16
London/Amsterdam 26th instant	7.39

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold	
25th instant	£6-18-7
26th instant	£6-18-8
Silver London Ready	
25th instant	19 3/4
26th instant	19 5/8
Silver London Forward	
25th instant	19 13/16
26th instant	19 5/8
Silver New York Ready	
25th instant	45
26th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
25th instant	3/4 p.c.
26th instant	3/4 p.c
London Discounts 6 Mos	
25th instant	3/4 p.c.
26th instant	3/4 p.c
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c

Tone:—Easy.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern Belt: 'Fair in interior sections unsettled on the coasts.'

Central Belt: 'Unsettled in a few areas but mostly fair.'

Western Belt: 'Fair little change in temperature.'

FORECAST

Eastern Belt: 'Fair and warmer.

Central Belt: Partly cloudy warmer.

Western Belt: 'Fair and warmer.

TEMPERATURES

"Dallas (Texas) 94 degrees."

"Savannah (South Carolina) 86 degrees."

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 27.

Yesterday London Gold prices advanced one penny in £6-18-3 and London-Paris Exchange rate declined 19 points at 75.87 dollar. Sterling rate was 5.01 27/32. London Silver market was quiet at a decline of 1/8d. to 19-5/8d. Montreal Silver market was quiet at a loss of 8 to 12 points and Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 1.2-3/8. The local Silver market was quiet with scattered selling but Gold market ruled steady on improved buying.

GOLD.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	34	6	0
Ashad delivery	34	6	3
Ashad Tejimandi	0	2	0
Shrawan delivery	34	6	3
Shrawan Tejimandi	0	6	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	48	13	0
Ashad delivery	48	14	0
Ashad Tejimandi	0	8	0
Shrawan delivery	48	15	6
Shrawan Tejimandi	1	1	0

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, June 27

Bar gold valued at Rs. 47,10,748 was exported from Bombay for Europe, America and Mombassa for the week. The total amount of quantity of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,74,26,72,357.

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, June 26

July	44.93—12
September	44.95—08
December	45.15—10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 27

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan	100/6/0
3 per cent 1951/54	103/7/0
3 per cent 1941	104/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/1
4 per cent 1943	110/12
4 per cent 1960/70	115/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/5
5 per cent 1939/44	108/8
5 per cent 1940/43	110/13
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/6
TAX-FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/11
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore	111/3
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	123/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	108/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	118/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	130
6 per cent K P T 1956	130
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	104/0

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98/12/6 and closed at Rs. 98/12. Tone was quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 26

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 1/2
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	118
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	100 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	102
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	55 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 1/8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 26

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	35
Electric Bond Common	20
Consolidated Gas	20
American Tel and Tel	165 1/4
Western Union Telg	85 1/2
New York Central	36 1/2
Union Pacific R R	138
Great North Pfd	39
Northern Pacific Rly	28
Bethelelem Steel	52
United States Steel	60 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 1/4
General Motor	66 1/4
General Electric	38
Westinghouse Airbrake	44
American Radiator	19
Int Cement	47
Plymouth Oil	14
Socony	13
Chase Bank	42
National City Bank	36
Sun Life of Canada	455
Int Nickel of Canada	40 3/4

Carloadings for the week 135,000 up. Awaiting President's convention speech to-morrow night. Revenue Act coming into effect on July 3rd. Eliminates tax on profit on stocktrading for foreigners but imposes 10 per cent tax on dividend and bond interest, which must be withheld at source or by Agents.

Total business: 1 1/4 million

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 27

Java ready	13 7 0
June shipment	4 0 0
July Sept shipment	3 15 0
Oct Dec shipment	3 14 6
Kesar ready	13 2 0
Saraya ready	13 1 0
Spot Java	F. 3.80

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 26

July	70 5/8d.
October	71 1/8d.
December	70 3/8d

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 26

September	2.79—03
December	2.66—02
January	2.47—03
May	2.47—03

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 163 October 153 at Cross Rate 5.01 27/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 223 Liverpool July 6.66 Rs. 67 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 216; Liverpool May 6.16 Rs. 52 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 223 New York July 12.33 Rs. 50 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.01 27/32

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 216 New York May 11.70 Rs. 43 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.01 27/32

EXCHANGES.
LONDON, June 27.

T.T. London on:—

New York (closing rate)	5.02-3|16
Paris	75.78
Berlin	12.45
Madrid	36.56
Amsterdam	7.37-1|2
Brussels	29.73-1|2
Milan	63.81
Berne	15.35
Prague	120.87

STOCK EXCHANGE

Professional Selling In Steels

Tata Powers Easy

CEMENT AND MILLS BARELY STEADY

BOMBAY, June 27.

The local Share Bazar ruled very steady to-day during the early part of the day on scattered buying but later on prices eased off on professional selling.

Tata Steel shares were particularly easy on increased selling. It is now feared that there will be heavy deliveries of both Deferreds and Ordinary shares. As pointed out before old Bulls who have sold out their low priced purchases will deliver shares as present seem to discount all bullish factors.

The technical state of the market is weak during the existence of a fairly large long interest. These purchases are mostly done at higher levels.

Tata Steel deferred shares opened at Rs. 722-8 and improved to Rs. 730 but later prices declined to Rs. 716 and ordinary shares declined to Rs. 180-8. Tata Power shares were also easy on increased selling while cotton mill and Cement shares were barely steady with a restricted business.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, June 27.

100 Ahm. Advance	275 0
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	671 4
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	140 0
100 Central India	232 8
100 Colaba	117 8
250 Coorla	85 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	290 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Finlay	115 10
100 Gokak	168 12
1000 Hindustan	1705 0
100 Indore	54 6
100 Khatau	61 4
100 Kohinoor	213 12
250 Laxmi	585 0
100 Madhavji	4 12
250 Madras United	35 0
1000 Morarji	705 0
250 Model	41 0
50 Mysore	85 10
100 New Great	113 12
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	250 0
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	1810 0
50 Simplex	62 8
100 Swadeshi	163 4
100 Swan	85 0
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1185 0
1000 Western	760 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	114 8
25-50	35 5
500 Imperial	1585 0
125-500 Imp. Conty	389 6
50-100 India	130 8
100 Reserve Bank	131 4
5 Union	5-7-0
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	37 2
70 Gwalior	125 0
160 Indian	527 8
40 Katni Defd.	2300 0
100 Katni Ord.	390 0
75 Okha	286 14
10 Punjab	26 6
100 Shahabad	493 12
70 United	145 0
INSURANCE.	
15-75 Jupiter	12 10
15-75 New India	45 10
200 Oriental	4920 0
10-50 Vulcan	7 10
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	165 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1638 12
10 Ajmer	13 6
50 Bom. Tram	159 6
100 Bombay Suburban	202 8
10 Broach	11 8
100 Karachi	245 0
100 Poona	230 0
100 Surat	191 4
100 Tata Hydro	176 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 27

Century 141
Bombay Dyeing 670 675 673 677 670 671
Kohinoor 212 214 213
Central India 233 232
New Great 115 113/12
Simplex 63 62/8
Swadeshi 163/4
Bundi 37/4
1 Cement 528 525 527
Punjab 26/6 26/4
Shahabad 493
Andhra 1640 1642 1632
Tata Hydro 176/4 177 176/4
Tata Power 1625 1630 1633 1625
Tram Ord 160 159/6
T Steel Defd 722 720 728 725 727 730 721 716
T Steel Ord 181/12 181/4 182/8 181 180/12
Tata Steel 2nd pref 161/12 162 161/8
Bellapur 195 196/14
B Steam 297
B Burma 458 457 461 458

1000 Tata Power	152 5
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm	916 4
100 C. Province	100 0
100 Dhond Baramati	100 0
100 Gujrat	91 0
100 Mandvi Bhon	101 8
100 Pachora Jamner	96 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101 8
500 Tapty Valley	792 8
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	37 6
30 Tata Steel Def.	716 4
30 Tata Steel Ord.	180 12
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	230 10
50 Belapur Sugar	196 14
250 Bombay Steam	297 8
125 Bombay Burma	458 2
50 Bombay Burma Con.	158 2
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5 11
50 Bombay Telephone	116 8
100 Indian Bleaching	113 2
100 Indian Radio Defd.	532 8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	520 0
1000 Port Canning	575 0
15 Scindia	18 15
30 Premier Construction	84 12
25 Tata Oil	18 4
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,453 12
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	305 0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5 p.c. Central India	523 12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 6
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7-1/2 p.c Tata Power	1556 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	185 10
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161 8
5 1/2 p.c Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	662 8

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 26

Broach J/A opening 222; highest 222 1/2, lowest 221 1/4; closing 222 1/4

Broach A/M 1937 opening 213 1/2; highest 215 1/2; lowest 213 1/4; closing 215 1/4

Oomra July opening 206 1/2; highest 207 3/4; lowest 206 1/2; closing 207 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 194 1/2; highest 195 1/2; lowest 194 1/2; closing 195 1/2

Bengal July opening 182; highest 185 3/4; lowest 182; closing 185 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 156; highest 157 1/4; lowest 156; closing 157 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 3

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-7-36) Rs. 7 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24 1/2

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, June 27

August	202.80+130
September	201.70+160
October	200.40+150
December	199.00+120

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 25th June	9,847
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,834,884
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,328,656
Increase	506,228

MONEY MARKET

Treasury Bills At Lower Rates

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, June 27.

MONEY MARKET.

Preparations are progressing to meet the end of the half year commitments which one time were expected to cause some stringency but it is now believed that the turn of the month would be passed without difficulty owing to the large bank of England gold purchases and the fact that the market is a substantial holder of bills Maturing on June 30.

Despite a drop of about 4sh. 5d. in the average rate of the week's treasury bills operators nowise were dismayed considering the result satisfactory in circumstances especially as the market received about 70 per cent allotment.

Wall Street was steady but uncertain.

PENSION SCHEME UNCONSTITUTIONAL

WASHINGTON, June 27.

The important pension scheme known as the Railroad Retirement Act has been held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of District Columbia.—Reuter.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 26

July	0.93 1/2c.
September	0.94 1/4c.
December	0.95 1/8c.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life insurance for mere asking. J10

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1936

Towards Brighter Bombay

Menace Of Slums To City's Health

WHERE THE MUNICIPALITY & CITIZENS HAVE FAILED

(Suggestions By Our Readers Regarding Making Bombay A Brighter City Will Be Welcomed)

II.

"No man liveth unto himself", spoken some 2,000 years ago holds good even in these days of intense individualism. The poor people do not live by themselves. Their social conditions, diseases, habit of living affect the 'classes' just as the life of the 'classes' affects the masses. There is conscious or unconscious inter-action between all citizens. This is a part of natural law operating in all human affairs which no one can escape.

Shocking Revelation.

Due to existence of slums, the figures in relation to expectation of life in India with other countries make a shocking revelation. The average span of life for an Indian is much lower than for an American or for a Britisher. In the actuarial report submitted to the Government of India and published in the Census Report of India for the year 1931, we find the following most discouraging statistics:

	AT the age of 40. Male	Female.
India	18.02	18.49
England	26.96	29.37
America	27.55	29.28

Again the annual rate of mortality in India is much higher than in England or in America:

Mortality rate per 1,000 population

	AT the age of 40. Male	Female
India	32.30	30.80
England	9.31	7.66
America	10.40	8.54

It is amazing how Western nations have succeeded in prolonging the span of life by introducing sanitation and public health.

Examples Of America And Britain

Americans have recognised that the slums are breeders of discontent, crime, juvenile deliquency, disease, sickness and death. They have utilised large sums from State funds in giving employment to the unemployed in their drive to clear all slums, build beautiful homes, parks, playgrounds, schools nurseries, and clinics. They have organised free kindergarten, humane society, anti-tuberculosis associations, social service bureau, visiting nurses associations, juvenile court and introduced other public amenities necessary for national well-being and health.

How Great Britain is making progress in slum clearance, is indicated in an editorial in the "Builder," London Jan. 24, 1936 which states: "Under Government's five-year plan 285,000 houses or dwellings would be demolished and rebuilt by the end of 1938. This has been extended to 300,000 houses."

Newspapers, however, reported that the local authorities had encountered difficulties, but the Ministry of Health refuted the charges and issued a statement that "progress is satisfactory."

British authorities are advocating "decentralisation of industry into satellite town". Considering that it is desirable, they have adopted the policy of "more open space in rebuilt slum areas."

Is it any wonder that the local authorities in the United Kingdom, since the war have been dealing with such housing problems as accumulated shortage, relief of overcrowding and slum clearance.

Bombay's Slum

What have we accomplished to ameliorate the conditions of the masses? Should we not take some interest at least in things that concerns our very health?

Slums such as those that exist in Kamatipura, Nagpada, Mandvi, Madanpura, Parel and Dharavi are a disgrace to the City of Bombay which prides itself on being beautiful. In these over-crowded, ill-ventilated, disease infected dens, men, women and children live a 'ghastly' life. They are under-nourished and badly clothed. Their yards are littered with all sorts of rubbish, floor swarming with flies, room without light, musty with stale odour which defies all classification. In fact, these our fellow-citizens are daily dragged through blood and dirt with no end to their misery.

What The Poor Suffer

When questioned by a representative of the "Chronicle" about their grievances one man living in one of the slums declared:

"We are over-crowded. This one room has four different families of four members each. We have repeatedly requested the landlord's agent to have the room white-washed. He collects our rent of Rs. 8 per month and does nothing to improve the room. We once again requested him and he told us to get out. The roof is leaking. Walls are crumbling. There is no place to wash. Yet as poor people we are compelled to live in these wretched mud huts."

Another story from a woman: "From this shabby room shattered walls, sand and dust fall in our food. For this and many more miseries we are forced to pay high rent." These degraded conditions of the masses should set all thinking citizens to action.

Our nation cannot improve or progress unless the condition of the poor is improved. And the poor form the major portion of our population.

The statement has frequently been made by Mahatma Gandhi that we as a people possess "slave mentality" and this mentality cannot be eliminated unless the economic insecurity and social slavery of the masses are removed.

When our poor live in slums, dirty and overcrowded, there is no inspiration in their lives and all aspirations are crushed. But by introducing sanitation and clean environment we can develop in them a new attitude toward life. New environmental conditions create a desire in people for clean and better living. This naturally tends to reduce the possibility of diseases which endanger the lives of other fellow-citizens.

Wanted Immediate Action

The poor are beginning to realise that the municipality and other agencies are more concerned in pleasing the rich and providing for their comforts from public taxes most of which comes from the poor themselves.

The poor in India are better known for their infinite patience than the poor in European countries. Yet it would be ill-advised to exploit the goodness of our ignorant and patient poor.

With the ever-growing influence of revolutionary changes in economic and social life in Soviet Russia in all countries we cannot expect that our poor will continue to endure the social injustice. The sooner we realise the situation and do something for the amelioration of the condition of the poor in our cities and towns, the better it will be for our society and nation as a whole.

In Bombay's Slumland

Right:—An aged woman of the Harijan class in a slum area near Dadar.

Two views of Bombay's stench-filled, ill-ventilated and crowde d slumland, where disease, crime and vice breed.

INDIA-AFRICA AIR SERVICE

Delay Due To Dislocation In Mediterranean Section

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 27.

Enquiries in Simla regarding delays in the India-Africa air mail service about which complaints have been addressed to the Government of India show that these delays are purely temporary and before the autumn, the service will be speeded up. It is stated that the question is also linked with the Empire Air Mail Scheme which is at the moment making rapid progress.

CAUSE OF DELAY.

The present delay in the India-Africa service is due to the fact that last year the airways flying boat in the Mediterranean section caught fire at Brindisi and one of the boats which was then recalled into service also crashed at Alexandria. Subsequently owing to severe storms the seaplane base at Alexandria was completely wrecked. This brought about dislocation of the Mediterranean section service and since March last the schedule of services had to be altered resulting in delay to mails between India and Africa.

CONSTRUCTION SPEEDED UP

The construction of new flying boats has, however, since been rushed through. According to the latest information, one is now ready and another will soon be available.

MILITARY TRAINING IN UNIVERSITY

Calcutta Senate Adopts Committee's Report

CALCUTTA, June 27.

After a full dress debate, the Senate of the Calcutta University adopted with three dissenting, the report of the Military Training Committee recommending the inclusion of military studies as optional.

Dr. Jenkins, Special Officer Education Department, Government of Bengal and Principal Urquhart of the Scottish Church College both expressed the opinion that the scheme, if adopted, will introduce a wrong principle.

The University was to impart academic education and military training should not be allowed to degrade it.

Among others the Vice-Chancellor supported the scheme envisaging military college for the city and a future opening of new career.

The Senate also adopted budget estimates.—A. P.

BAN ON PRAJAMANDAL WORKERS AND ITS SEQUEL

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA June 26

News received from Amreli it is gathered that Messrs Mohanlal Virjibhai and Purushottamdas Hariani, two of the three workers on whom notices were served by the District Magistrate of Amreli to desist from propaganda for reduction of land revenue have given written undertaking to refrain from such activities.

The authorities are considering withdrawal of notices against them.

LORD ZETLAND'S THREAT

Satyamurti Says Secretary Of State Doesn't Know What He Says

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has issued the following statement to the Press:

"I see Lord Zetland has chosen to abuse his position as Secretary of State for India in the House of Lords, and to hold out threats to the Congress. He is reported to have said: "If the policy advocated in some quarters in the Congress was to be the policy generally adopted in India, namely, a policy of entering the constitution in order to destroy it from within, then there would be grave risk of the Governor having to exercise, to an extent he hoped it would not be necessary..... the special powers conferred on him by the Act."

CONGRESS POLICY

Undoubtedly the Congress is pledged to the policy that this Constitution, which is not wanted by any section of political opinion in India, should be replaced at the earliest possible moment by an agreed Constitution based on 'Purna Swaraj'. That, I believe, is a policy which will commend itself to the people of this country. The first thing for the Congressmen to do is to bring the maximum force to bear on the powers that be, and to make them realise that the Federation will be still born.

SUPPORT TO JINNAH

In every Provincial Legislature with Congress majority, resolutions will be brought forward to the effect that Federation ought not to come into existence. The Congress will have the support of Mr. Jinnah and his party in this matter. I look forward to a situation when the Federation will be still born. Having read the Government of India Act carefully, I know there are no Governor's safeguards which can be brought into play to prevent this.

GOVERNOR'S POWERS.

"Then again, Lord Zetland realises that unless the Provincial Governments spend money on social services, it will be impossible for the Provincial Ministries to give good account of themselves. But he says there will be money. He does not know what he is talking about. It is perfectly open to Ministers to so run the administration as to make the continuance of the present Act difficult, if not impossible, and to bring about a situation which will compel the revision of the Act on agreed lines. If they do so what are the safeguards and special powers which the Governors can hope to exercise? The Governor's main special powers are: prevention of grave menace to the tranquillity and peace of the country; safeguarding the interests of the minorities.

BEATING THE AIR.

These are the main safeguards. I think Lord Zetland is beating the air when he threatens the Congress. In spite of his threats, Congress candidates will be returned to the Provincial Legislatures in great majorities and the Congress Ministers will put their policy and programme into effect in the full hope and confidence that this unwanted Act will be buried. Sooner or later the Act will be buried, and when it is buried, it will be buried unwept, unhonoured and unsung.—United Press.

MUSLIM LEAGUE PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

Mr. Jinnah's Circular

Mr. M. A Jinnah President of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board has sent the following circular to about a 100 representative Muslims in the Bombay Presidency:—

A meeting of the representatives of the Bombay Presidency on the Muslim Parliamentary Central Board was held on the 21st June, 1936, and as you know they are authorised to take steps to constitute a Provincial Parliamentary Board of the Bombay Presidency. They have decided that a meeting of about 100 representatives from the various Divisions and Districts should be convened on the 5th July at Muzzafarabad Hall, Grant Road, at 4 p.m. The meeting will choose the personnel of the Bombay Presidency of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board. After the Board is constituted as regards its personnel, it will proceed to frame rules and regulations for its conduct of business and elect office bearers and appoint a Working Committee and proceed with its work.

I trust that you will be good enough to attend that meeting without fail as the personnel of the Provincial Board will be chosen at that meeting, and it is a matter of very great importance.

FLOOD MENACE IN U. P.

Several Lives Lost And Hundreds Rendered Homeless

LUCKNOW, June 27.

Reports from Shahjahanpur state that hundreds of people are rendered homeless due to heavy rain which has flooded the rivers, the Deoha and the Khawaut, and swept a large number of houses. Several lives are also reported lost. The loss of property is considerable.

The overflowing rivers are threatening to rush to the interior of the city and people are panic-stricken. The authorities are making every effort to relieve distress.

The Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow, has received flood warnings from the Deputy Commissioner, Sitapur, saying "exceptionally heavy rainfall during the past few days as result thereof there is the possibility river Gumti being flooded."

The Gumti is rising slowly and villagers have been warned as a precautionary measure.—A. P.

ARMS FOR VILLAGERS

FEROZEPORE, June 27.

As in Ferozepore, so in Ludhiana District a number of villages are going to be armed to safeguard the district from the criminal adventures of dacoits.

The villages will be armed chiefly in the sub-division Jagraon which runs along the border of Ferozepore district. No guns will be issued but only marked ammunition which will be checked every year to selected villagers. The number of villages to be armed is under consideration.—United Press.

Jt. Stock Companies In Punjab

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Ten joint stock companies with a capital of Rs. 26,40,000 were registered in the Punjab during the month of May, 1936, while five companies went into liquidation or were finally dissolved.

No new trade union was registered during the month nor was the certificate of any cancelled. The number of trade unions stood as in last month at 31.—A.P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

A King By Night

Inspector Wade—

YOU'RE NOT GOING TO--ARREST ME?
I DON'T ARREST PEOPLE FOR BEING FOOLISH---THERE'S JUST ONE THING---
---CAN YOU REMEMBER ANYTHING UNUSUAL THAT HAPPENED BEFORE THE JUDGE WAS KILLED?
NO, SIR--ONLY THAT MAN THE JUDGE SAW IN LONDON---
AH!--WHAT ABOUT HIM?
WE HAD JUST A GLIMPSE OF HIM, BUT JUDGE WARREN SEEMED WORRIED--SOMETHING ABOUT A CAMEO RING AND A SCARRED CHIN!
6-27
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LYMAN ANDERSON

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.